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BTA: WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET

AU031942 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- In compliance with an agreement achieved, the next session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries will be held in mid-October, this year, in Sofia.

MBFR NEEDS WEST'S 'CONSTRUCTIVE' APPROACH

AU301832 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 28 Sep 83 p 2

["DRE "-signed commentary in the "Word on the Day" column: "The Need for Constructiveness"]

[Text] The delegations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries are assembling in the Austrian capital after a lengthy summer intermission so as to resume negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The present round of these talks will be the 31st, and the sharpened international situation in which it is taking place enhances its importance.

Above all, it will show whether the Western participants will constructively reply to the latest peace initiatives submitted by the socialist countries in the interests of achieving progress in the Vienna negotiations, or whether their course in Vienna will reaffirm the justified surmise that the West regards this forum merely as a cover that is meant to conceal the realization of its armament programs. In fact, although the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on since 1973, so far it has not been possible to reach even a partial agreement there, since even in this forum the West is striving to acquire unilateral military advantages, and has not positively replied to any of the more than 20 proposals submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna in the endeavor to lead the talks out of the blind alley. The last time the socialist countries did so was in their proposals of 17 February and 23 June; their aim is to achieve a specific reduction of the excessive concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe. The proposals envisage that the first step would be the realization of the reduction of USSR and U.S. troop contingents on the basis of a mutual example. Simultaneously one should freeze the strengths of armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the Vienna negotiations up to the time when a comprehensive agreement would be achieved — it should be signed within 1 year. The draft of this agreement presumes the commitment of the direct participants that, within 3 years after the agreement becomes valid, the two sides will reduce their armed forces to the same collective level of 900,000 people on each side. The basic articles of both aforementioned proposals retain all the positive aspects that had already been achieved in Vienna, and at the same time take into account the Western standpoint and meet it halfway.

Even after the two proposals had been submitted, the Western participants have been retaining their old, rigid, and unconstructive positions throughout the entire 30th round of the Vienna negotiations. Have they now made use of the lengthy summer intermission for reassessing their stands to date, and are they returning to Vienna with a constructive reply to the socialist countries' peace initiatives? This question is all the more significant since specific results in the Vienna negotiations would contribute not only toward normalizing the overall political atmosphere in Europe, but would also lead to easing tension on a worldwide scale.

TRYBUNA LUDA SPECULATES ON MBFR SUCCESS

AU031916 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 83 p 7

[J. Moszczenski commentary: "Facts and Pretenses"]

[Text] On 29 September the 31st round of the talks on arms and armament reductions in central Europe will commence in Vienna. Diplomatic observers have been expecting that the successful end to the Madrid talks will give impetus to the talks in both Vienna and in Geneva. However, the incident surrounding the south Korean airliner, used by Washington to launch another indiscriminate anti-Soviet campaign, has sharpened East-West relations.

Will the impetus given by Madrid be at all effective in this situation? Many press commentators are asking themselves this question right now.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries will with all certainty continue to aim at breaking the deadlock in Vienna which the West created with the aid of a long and fruitless discussion concerning figures. The Western states are avoiding honest discussion and are propounding myths about alleged differences in military potential, questioning the existence of an approximate balance of forces in Europe. The NATO states are also blocking progress in the Vienna talks under the pretext that the Warsaw Pact countries do not want to allow suitable checks on the steps being made in reductions.

The facts speak against this. They illustrate our countries' flexible and constructive stance which meets the demands of the West halfway and show our readiness for an intelligent compromise.

Right now two draft agreements are on the negotiating table. On 23 June the socialist countries presented a comprehensive draft "Agreement on Mutual Armed Forces and Armaments Reductions and on Accompanying Measures in Central Europe." This draft consists of three basic features whose implementation would take place over the course of 3 years.

First, as the first step in reductions in central Europe, the USSR will reduce its forces by 20,000 men, and the United States by 13,000. Second, all the direct participants in the Vienna talks will freeze the numbers of their armed forces. Third, armed forces and armaments will be reduced to a level of 900,000 men (700,000 in the land forces and 200,000 in the air forces) on each side, both the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

It ought to be stressed that this draft envisages far-reaching control measures, including so-called on-the-spot control. The document's merit is also that it does not demand agreement on such a controversial issue as the current numerical state of the forces on each side and that it foresees a relatively short period of implementation -- 3 years. The socialist countries' proposals are completely realistic and straight-forward, and are a practical way of undertaking the steps in reduction. They conform to the basic requirements of any disarmament talks, in other words, to the principle of equal security of both sides.

However, the NATO proposals presented in July last year raise fundamental doubts and reservations. For example, they fail to take armaments reductions into consideration, even though the subject matter of the talks, which has been jointly agreed on, covers this topic. This is the result of the American program to increase U.S. military potential in Europe by storing weapons for large military units, whose personnel may be transported by air from the United States at any time. The NATO draft also foresees a rather long four-stage period of reductions lasting as long as 7 years.

World society is aware that this year is of fundamental importance both for the disarmament talks in Vienna and in Geneva. A high wave of protest at the arms race is rising all over the world. The mass movement for the preservation of peace has assumed unheard-of proportions. If the current disarmament talks do not finally break their deadlock, the world will enter a new insane arms race which may lead to self-annihilation.

U.S. PROPOSAL WILL INCREASE ITS 'STRIKE FORCE'

LD050912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Our New York correspondent Michal Stasz says that today's U.S. press details President Reagan's new directives on the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms reduction which will reopen in Geneva this Thursday.

The U.S. President allegedly said (?a few days ago to congressmen) that the U.S. delegation in Geneva will propose a new draft of disarmament proposals to the Soviet side, according to which, for every newly-installed nuclear warhead, two pre-existing nuclear units are to be automatically dismantled. The proposal is entitled: "Doing Away With Arms," and is to lead to a reduction of the number of existing nuclear warheads on both sides.

The proposal was prepared by the members of Congress, headed by the Senator Nunn. Head of the U.S. delegation Rowny is to take it to Geneva. Our correspondent says that according to the U.S. press this proposal was welcomed by official circles with enthusiasm. For example, Senator Percy called it a historical proposal because it was prepared after an agreement between government and Congress.

The reality is quite different, however. A huge amount of obsolete missiles and full storerooms of nuclear warheads are already a problem for the United States: The cost of maintaining this potential is enormous and there is a pressure from the U.S. military-industrial complex to begin the production of new missiles and warheads. The proposal is also to calm the peace movement in Western Europe, because the United States is now offering one missile for two. The proposal of the U.S. Administration and Congress says nothing about the fact that the exchange of obsolete U.S. missiles in Europe for new, more destructive types will substantially increase the U.S. strike force, however.

ARTICLE PRAISES PRC DEVELOPMENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031506 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 83 p 5

[Petur Georgiev article: "The National Holiday of the PRC"]

[Text] Today is the national holiday of China. The Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed in Beijing on 1 October 1949. The long, heroic struggle of the Chinese people for national and social liberation was crowned with a remarkable victory. The comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union, as well as its decisive role in the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism were of great importance for this victory. The Chinese people's victory was one of the great historical events of our contemporary epoch, which began with the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The revolution in China -- one of the largest countries in the world -- has considerably contributed to a shift in the balance of forces, to the advantage of peace, progress, freedom, and the peoples' independence. For the first time in the centuries-old history of this country the millions of working people achieved the opportunity of being masters of their own fate, to build a new society, free of exploitation and oppression. Thanks to the selfless efforts of the Chinese people and to the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Chinese people achieved great successes in building the foundations of socialism and in defending their revolutionary achievements; they increased their motherland's international prestige.

In recent decades the Chinese people went through complicated, dramatic events. Overcoming considerable problems, they are now working for the fulfillment of their 5-year plan on the country's socioeconomic development. There is no doubt that the industriousness and talents of the Chinese people will result in new successes in the economic, scientific, and technical sectors, as well as in culture and other fields. The strengthening and development of the PRC will give larger opportunities to this country to play a positive role in international relations, which is likely to be of great importance in the present-day world situation, which is tense because of the reactionary, imperialist circles in the United States and within NATO. The improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, in particular, undoubtedly is likely to contribute to the cause of peace and security. The Bulgarian people gladly welcomed and ardently greeted the victory of revolution in China on 1 October 1949. Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria was among those countries which selflessly supported the Chinese people in the first years of their free development. Bulgaria has always denounced the attempts of the imperialist forces against the national independence and sovereignty of the PRC and has always been at its side in defending its legitimate rights and interests.

Our country steadily declares itself in favor of the further development of interstate relations with the PRC, being confident that this is in the interests of both peoples and likely to contribute to the improvement of the international situation. The results of our cooperation in trade, science, and technology show that the further expansion of such cooperation is to the advantage of both countries' economic development. The development of cooperation in other sectors as well is undoubtedly of mutual advantage.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared as follows at the 12th BCP Congress in this connection: "The Bulgarian people have deep respect for the Chinese people, for their ancient and great culture, their revolutionary history, and their struggle for freedom, independence, and socialist development. Today all working people in our country most sincerely greet the Chinese people on their national holiday. They wish them successes in building their motherland and once more express the wish for further development of relations between our two states."

CPCZ' JAKES CONTINUES VISIT, DEPARTS 4 OCT

Visits Robot Production Plant

LD040908 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spent the 3d day of his visit in the Bulgarian Peoples Republic at an important center for the production of manipulators and robots, the (Beroy) enterprise in Stara Zagora. In Sofia he paid tribute to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov, the important representative of the international workers' and communist movement, and placed a bouquet of red carnations at the wall of the mausoleum. In the late afternoon he visited a modern enterprise for the production of electronic rectifier equipment. During the visit to the Bulgarian enterprises Comrade Jakes showed interest in new technological methods and progressive products of the most important branches of the Bulgarian national economy and sought information concerning the possibilities of expanding and deepening Czechoslovak-Bulgarian scientific and technological and economic cooperation.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU041506 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the state council, received Mr Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

In cordial atmosphere information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the socio-economic sphere in fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. A positive assessment was made of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations in the economy, science and technology, and readiness for furthering the two countries' integrational ties was expressed. The meeting was attended by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Sees Dogynov, Zarev; Departs

AU042034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] On 4 October at the BCP Central Committee talks took place between Comrade Milos Jakes and Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Kiril Zarev. They exchanged information on the implementation of tasks on the part of the two parties, and discussed matters pertaining to mutual relations in the socio-economic area. Comrade Milos Jakes, accompanied by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, visited Sofia's electronic transformers plant. Afterwards Comrade Milos Jakes and the responsible CPCZ Central Committee officials who are accompanying him departed the country.

JUKANOV RECEIVES CUBAN TRADE DEPUTY MINISTER

AU042227 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] On 4 October Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jose de la Fuente, Cuba's deputy minister of foreign trade. The meeting was attended by Marin Marinov, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade.

PRC STATE HEAD RECEIVES AMBASSADOR DONCHEV

AU040903 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (BTA correspondent's report) -- Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the PRC, today received Doncho Donchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PRC. A talk was held between Zhao Ziyang and Doncho Donchev, during which bilateral relations were discussed.

MINISTER, OTHERS AT PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU040830 Sofia Rabotnichesko DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Wang Benzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy last night on the occasion of his country's national holiday -- the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry; Lyubomir Zhelzaykov, deputy chairman of the Committee on Science and Technical Progress; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Joint Committee, attended the reception. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also among those present at the reception.

BALEV, STANISHEV RECEIVE NETHERLANDS CP GROUP

AU042217 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN) led by Mr John Geelen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPN has been on a visit here since September 30 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the talks special importance was attached to the matters of the security and disarmament in Europe. The two parties to the talks expressed deep concern over the heightening of the tension in the world through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism in the USA and some NATO circles pursuing a course of militarization aimed at attaining military and political hegemony. An extremely perilous show of this course are the plans for the deployment of the Pershing-II and cruises in Western Europe.

The CPN delegation made a positive assessment of the recent initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries and expressed their satisfaction and support for their sincere striving for disarmament, for consolidating the peace and security in Europe and in the world. Stressing the importance of the mass-scale anti-war and anti-missile movement on the European and the other continents, the two parties to the talks emphasized that in the face of the nuclear threat for mankind, caused by the new perilous stage in the arms competition, imperative were the closer cohesion of the communists of all countries, joint actions with socialists and social democrats, with all social forces irrespective of their political, ideological or religious belonging, fighting for peace and disarmament in good faith. The BCP and the CPN are ready to continue to develop their relations in future, ones of close cooperation in the name of the common communist ideals and the struggle for peace in Europe and the world.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SYRIAN IRRIGATION MINISTER

AU041944 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman Madani, Syria's minister of irrigation.

It was stressed that in compliance with the agreements reached at the latest meeting of the two countries' heads of state -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Asad -- Bulgaria and Syria's economic cooperation in all spheres, including agriculture, has marked a considerable development. Some concrete projects for cooperation in agriculture and the food and tobacco industry were discussed. Special importance was attached to extending the relations in the production of some farm produce, hydromelioration and in the setting up of agro-industrial projects.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND HELD

AU292219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Political consultations between the Bulgarian and Swiss Ministries of Foreign Affairs were held in Sofia on 26 and 27 September. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Swiss delegation by Raymond Probst, state secretary of the Political Department of Switzerland.

The two sides positively evaluated the Madrid meeting which recently ended and also the results achieved there. A similarity was established in the stands of the two countries on a number of international problems, and a desire was expressed to continue working actively for strengthening peace and maintaining the process of detente in Europe and in the world. On the Bulgarian side the importance of the Prague declaration of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact was emphasized, which proposed a wide program for actions aiming at alleviating international tension, and eliminating the military threat. During the talks, a positive appraisal of the state of bilateral relations was given and a desire for their further development and deepening was expressed, which is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples.

INTERNATIONAL ACCORD RATIFIED WITH RESERVATION

AU041504 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- The State Council of Bulgaria has ratified an agreement on patent cooperation concluded on June 19, 1970 in Washington. The agreement has been ratified with the following reservation: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider herself bound with the provision of paragraph 59 of the contract, referring to the obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court". The State Council decree has been published in today's STATE GAZETTE.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM 4 OCT

AU041136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] A Fatherland Front National Council plenum was held at the National Assembly in Sofia today in connection with forthcoming elections for okrug, municipal, regional and people's councils, mayors and people's councillors at the municipalities.

Those attending the plenum welcomed particularly cordially Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. BCP Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, secretaries of the party, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, members of the Fatherland Front National Council, leaders of public organizations and movements also attended the plenum.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski read a report on the great political, ideological, and social importance of the elections. Bulgaria is meeting the forthcoming elections with great and comprehensive successes. The elections are not only an occasion to draw a balance sheet, but also a further incentive for our future development. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski emphasized that during the past mandate, the People's Councils have proved themselves to be authoritative organs of the state power and of people's self-government. He also spoke about the political and explanatory preelection activity of the Fatherland Front [words indistinct] the public organizations and movements.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM

AU041947 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- On December 4, this year, in Bulgaria there will be held elections for county, municipal and district People's Councils, mayors and peoples councillors with the municipalities.

Today's plenary session of the National Council of the Fatherlands Front was devoted to the preparation and holding of the elections. It was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

The plenary session decided for common candidates, to be put forward for the elections. This decision was taken at the proposal of the leaderships of all political and public organizations.

"The Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP and with the active participation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union will be the organizer of the preparation and the holding of the forthcoming elections for municipal bodies of the state power and people's self-government, on behalf of the whole socialist public", said Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

He said also that the voting with a uniform ballot-paper of the Fatherland Front is a concrete expression of the moral and political unity of the people around the Leninist April policy of the BCP and the peoples power.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski stressed that the preparation for the elections is in full swing. The candidates for people's councillors and mayors have already been nominated by the political and public organizations and movements. In the draft-list of candidates Communists and agrarians, members of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and non-party members are included. The draft list of candidates will renew the previous composition by 42 per cent. More than 400,000 representatives of political and public organizations and movements figure in the election committees.

The decision of the 12th Congress of the BCP, elaborated and enriched in the post-congress works by Mr Todor Zhivkov, is the basic content of the pre-election platform.

STROUGAL, GRENADIAN PREMIER SPEAK AT DINNER

LD040001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, gave a festive dinner in honor of the party and government delegation of Grenada led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement and Grenadian premier, at Cernin Palace in Prague today. Present at the dinner were also Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek, all federal deputy premiers; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; ministers of the federal government, and other personalities of our political and public life. Also present were the members of the Grenada delegation.

In the course of the evening, Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Maurice Bishop delivered speeches. Lubomir Strougal praised Grenada's courageous fight for freedom and expressed appreciation of the revolutionary endeavor of the New Jewel Movement and the meritorious work of the Grenada Government carried out since the victorious people's revolution on 1979. He said that the foremost imperative of the time was to make every effort to defend the course of peace and international understanding, and to oppose attempts at renewing the cold war and the arms race. He noted that the socialist community showed goodwill in the conviction that the world had no other way out but to follow the path of coexistence and cooperation between countries with different social systems. Comrade Lubomir Strougal said that (? valid in this context was) what had recently been said by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov. "We believe that mankind is not doomed to extinction. It is necessary and possible to put an end to the feverish arms buildup. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world troubled by conflicts and burdened with lethal weapons." Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to say that the Czechoslovak SR is a country situated in the center of Europe; therefore, it is intrinsically connected with the fate of the old continent where world imperialism has just unfolded one of its dirty political games. Therefore, we seek further to strengthen internationalist ties and our bonds of friendship with all progressive and democratic forces of Latin America, Africa and Asia. For this reason, we give our full support to the revolutionary process which is celebrating further triumphs in the countries of Central America. For this reason, we support the historical struggle of the nations of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada for their better future. Concluding his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal emphasized that we will use both our words and deeds to strengthen the friendship of our nations and the solidarity of the CPCZ and the New Jewel Movement.

Maurice Bishop, too, noted that we live in one of the most dangerous stages ever experienced by mankind. In their attempts at world supremacy, the most militaristic and reactionary circles in Washington endanger peace and the stability in Europe by insisting on the deployment of nuclear missiles with flat trajectory and Pershing missiles on European soil. In Latin America and the Caribbean area, imperialism helped every type of repressive regime and dictatorship, and at the same time disturbed the stability of all people's progressive and revolutionary governments. In the spirit of peacefully solving conflicts, Maurice Bishop said, we continue to support the peace plan of the Contadora Group and the peace initiatives of the Nicaraguan Government aimed at solving conflicts in Central America through negotiations. We continue resolutely to demand that the Caribbean area be declared and respected in practice as a zone of peace, independence and development. Maurice Bishop praised the endeavor of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union to halt a new round of arms buildup. He stressed that the latest proposals put forward by the representative of the country of the Soviets -- Yuriy Andropov -- are another example of the determination of the socialist countries to work tirelessly for peace.

He went on to note that Grenada, too, suffers from the serious consequences of the capitalist crisis. U.S. imperialism, in an attempt to thwart the revolutionary process in this country, has put in its path extensive obstacles designed to cut off the international sources of support for Grenada's development. Since the revolution of 13 March 1979, the New Jewel Movement and the government have followed a policy to build up the national economy and develop a new political awareness and democratic participation of the people in all aspects of national life. This development provides to the movement a basis for characterizing the revolution as a national-democratic anti-imperialist stage of socialist orientation. We are determined to go on following this path and thus build and strengthen our revolution towards the construction of socialism, Maurice Bishop stressed.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Husak-Bishop Talks

LD041536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier of the CSSR, Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement and Prime Minister of Grenada, who heads a party and government delegation of Grenada, which is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

During a cordial discussion the two leading representatives stated that Czechoslovak-Grenadian relations are an expression of the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the two countries, the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the two countries, and that the present visit is a landmark in their deepening and all-round development. During an exchange of views on the international situation, it was stressed that both Czechoslovakia and Grenada have identical or very close views on the solution of key international problems. The urgent need for unity and a joint approach by all progressive, peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to remove the threat of a new world war for a radical improvement in the international atmosphere, and the strengthening of peace in the world was also stressed. Special attention was paid to Central America and the Caribbean area. In this connection the attempts by imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries were condemned, and support for their just struggle for freedom and independent development was expressed.

Frankisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the CSSR president, was also present at the meeting.

U.S. MILITARY TECHNOLOGY SALES TO PRC NOTED

AU031452 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep (CTK) -- American Trade Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has announced that the U.S. Government has decided to revise its policy regarding the exports of the most modern technology to China. This measure also applies to equipment that can be used for military purposes.

The daily WASHINGTON POST has written about Secretary Baldrige's statement that the proclamation of "new directives" for trade with China will enable Beijing to purchase in the United States, without the approval of the U.S. Defense Department, technology which will have a "potential military use."

KULIKOV ATTENDS CSSR MILITARY ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

LD051238 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Josef Novisedlak, Czechoslovak military and air attache to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in Moscow yesterday on the occasion of Czechoslovak People's Army day. It was attended by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and other official guests.

JAKES RETURNS FROM BULGARIAN TALKS

LD051022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from a working visit to the Bulgarian Peoples Republic. He exchanged experiences with leading representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, particularly on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, and assessed the standard of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic and scientific and technological cooperation and discussed proposals for its further deepening and expansion.

BILAK RECEIVES CUBAN STUDY DELEGATION

LD270209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the International Department of the party Central Committee, today. They assessed the questions of the further development of relations between the two fraternal parties, and the topical questions of the current international situation and the international communist and workers' movement. They condemned the aggressive policy of the ultra-reactionary imperialist forces, led by the ruling U.S. circles, aimed against the forces of progress, democracy and socialism all over the world, which amounts to a direct danger to the life interests and the very existence of the nations of Europe and the entire world.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES CUBAN HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER

LD031618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a Cuban education delegation led by Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education of the Republic of Cuba. He informed its members about the development of our economic and social life and stressed the need of the speedy application of the results of science and technology.

SLOVAK CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR

LD301808 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, today returned from an official working visit to the Soviet Union. In the course of his visit he held talks with Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, about topical questions of cultural policy, and the further long-term prospects of exchanging cultural values between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CHNOUPEK MEETS IRAN'S VELAYATI AT NEW YORK

LD051024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak UN delegation and CSSR foreign minister, met in New York today with his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and called for their expansion in all areas of social interest. They also spoke about the world situation and blamed the most reactionary forces of imperialism for its aggravation.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK SEND GREETINGS TO LESOTHO LEADERS

LD031916 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Lesotho King Moshoeshoe II on his country's national day. A similar telegram went from Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to his Lesotho counterpart E.R. Sekhonyana.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD300941 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A 2-day meeting of secretaries for ideological work of CPSL Regional Committees, the Bratislava City CPSL Committee and the CPSL District Committees opened in Bratislava today. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ (Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke about the results of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session on the accelerated application of scientific and technical progress tasks.

Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke about topical tasks of the party's ideological work, and about the course and conclusions of the meeting of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues in Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE SESSION OPENS

LD301819 Prague CTK in English 1330 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A three-day session of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) Central Committee opened here Friday after this week's meeting of the organs of this biggest world non-governmental organization in Prague. Members of the Central Committee will discuss, besides organization and finance issues, also preparations for the 28th ICA Congress, to be held in Hamburg next year, and cooperation with other international organizations. The session was addressed by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, who welcomed its participants on behalf of the federal government. He acquainted them with success achieved by our society in the past years, he stressed that the Czechoslovak cooperative movement made a great contribution to the progress. The most important is the role of cooperative farmers who provide nourishment for the population at a high level. He said that the ever growing participation of cooperatives in the total housing construction has amounted to 40 per cent. The Czechoslovak deputy premier appreciated also the significance of cooperatives for the development of services.

Niculescu Addresses Meeting

AU042210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Prague AGERPRES 4/10/1983 -- Taking the floor during the session of the Central Committee of the International Cooperation Alliance (ICA) held in Prague, Romania's representative Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperations (Centrocoop), referred to the contribution the national cooperative movements, just as the International Cooperative Alliance, can and must make to mobilizing the broad masses of cooperators, and to sensitizing the governments, parliaments and world organizations in solving mankind's major problems, giving up the use and threat of force, eradicating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order and ensuring a climate of trust and understanding among peoples. He pointed to the active participation of the Romanian cooperative movement, beside other organizations component of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, in the broad mass actions in Romania for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and peace.

During the proceedings, the Centrocoop delegation proposed that the future congress of the International Cooperative Alliance due in 1984, debate and adopt a resolution regarding the International Youth Year.: "Participation, Development, Peace", and submitted a project in that respect.

ANGOLAN CULTURAL OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD012139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Boaventura Cardoso, secretary of state for culture of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on an official visit. He will hold talks with ministers of culture of national governments, Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek, about the development of cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Angola.

HOFFMAN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WFTU MEETING

LD022229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, returned from Berlin today. The delegation attended there a session of the European conference of the WFTU and a meeting of the leading representatives of the trade union centers of socialist countries.

ETHIOPIAN COPWE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD280128 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A delegation of the Commission for Founding the Worker's Party of Ethiopia (COPWE) arrived here Tuesday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is led by member of the commission and head of a COPWE department Teke Tulu. The COPWE delegation will be acquainted with the organization of Czechoslovak Communist Party and methods of party work. The delegation was received by Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno. He informed the Ethiopian guests about the experience of the Communist Party in its construction and the strengthening of its leading role in Czechoslovak socialist society.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD282323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Scientific-technological development in the conditions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and propaganda support are on the agenda of an All-Slovak CPSL Central Committee seminar which began today in Povazska Bystrica. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who delivered the main paper, emphasized that in the realization of the party's program line as outlined at the 16th party congress, the economy is decisive: Its efficiency should grow in such a way that it becomes a firm basis for the development of our socialist society. Comrade Hruskovic went on to point out persistent shortcomings in the speedy implementation of the findings of science and technology in some branches of metallurgy, engineering and electroengineering, and to other concrete opportunities for intensifying our economy.

CSSR, GDR SCIENTISTS CONFER ON BOURGEOIS CONCEPTS

AU291358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Karl Marx and the problem of history in bourgeois ideology is the theme of the 10th symposium of the joint working group of CSSR and GDR scientists for criticism of contemporary bourgeois philosophy, which opened yesterday in Prague. It is attended by experts from the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; from the GDR's Central Philosophic Institute of the Academy of Sciences; from theoretical party working places; and from university-level schools. The 10 years of the working group's activities were appraised at the beginning of the session by Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the GDR's Academy of Sciences. They recalled the inevitability of further concentrating scientific forces on the study of the interrelation between peaceful coexistence and the ideological class battle and on the offensive struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which are standing in the forefront of imperialism's policy. The representatives of the two countries' scientific institutions pointed out the fact that imperialism is striving to recover its lost positions and is furiously attacking the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and reckoning with a nuclear catastrophe. That is why it is imperative constantly to improve the forms and methods of our ideological work and to consolidate and develop the cooperation of fraternal socialist countries in this sphere. The theme of this year's session, which is being held on the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx' birthday and on the 100th anniversary of his death, follows up last year's symposium, which was devoted to the problems of history as the dilemma of the late-bourgeois way of thinking. During the 3 days of negotiations, the scientists will analyze, from the Marxist-Leninist positions, the bourgeois historiography and the methodology of social sciences. They will speak about the loss of history-mindedness in the bourgeois way of thinking as the expression of the crisis of capitalism, and about other topics.

HAVLIN CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD281954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries for ideological work of the regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

The meeting, chaired by Husef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, assessed the state of the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress tasks in education and culture. Other topical tasks were also discussed. The greatest attention was paid to the preparations of a national conference of teachers, to be held next year, and the preparation of actions connected with the reopening of the national theater.

Speaks at School Meeting

LD281608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A statewide meeting of functionaries of high schools and independent faculties is taking place at the High School of Agriculture in Prague-Suchdol. Here is our editor Miroslav Langer with a phoned report:

[Begin Langer recording in Czech] The purpose of the meeting is to contribute toward improving the education of qualified high school specialists. The main focus of attention is that of unifying methods in fulfilling the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in pedagogical, educational and research activity. A few moments ago, the participants heard the main paper given by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He noted that success is being achieved in gradually implementing the program of dynamic development of high schools and ensuring their greater participation in scientific and technical development. Success is being achieved in modernizing the schools, and the quality and effectiveness of their activity is growing.

At the same time, Comrade Havlin pointed out that the level of fulfillment of tasks is not the same at all high schools and faculties. There are problems which have to be solved in a more determined way. There are faculties which are still not consistently implementing the latest findings of science and technology. They are not managing yet to react to the necessary extent to the new requirements of the organization and management of the life of society, primarily in the economic sphere. Many graduates of high schools are not adequately prepared for work in production and management collectives. Practical experience must be not only a means of checking theoretical knowledge, but, with hindsight, it must also be a means of motivating the studies and activities of high schools in general.

Comrade Havlin went on to say that it is expected that high schools will concern themselves with the greater efficacy of scientific research activity, and with directing this research correctly. This means that they should concentrate on tackling the most important tasks facing our society, and seek out such tasks in an enterprising manner. We wish to achieve a more purposeful connection between teaching, education, science and practice. For this it is necessary to have close cohesion of party, state and social organs and organizations, said Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at today's statewide meeting of functionaries of high schools in Prague-Suchdol. [end recording]

SED-GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD041548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have published a joint declaration on the statement by Yuriy Andropov, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium. Here is the text:

The SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers fully support the 28 September 1983 statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR, Supreme Soviet Presidium, on fundamental issues connected with the international situation. They stress its outstanding importance at the present point in time. The statement by Yuriy Andropov demonstrates again to the whole world that the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is unswervingly directed at the preservation of peace and the maintenance of security and cooperation among peoples. It has thus met with a sustained response and unreserved approval among the GDR people. The struggle to preserve and secure peace has become the decisive vital issue for all peoples. Peace in Europe and the world is seriously threatened by the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration, by the unprecedented expansion of U.S. military potential, the continuing implementation of the ambitious programs for the production of all types of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons, by the preparations for the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, has the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist states and establishing dominant positions in the world in disregard of the interests of other states and peoples.

In particular, the planned deployment of new first-strike weapons in the FRG targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries, and the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for the United States would again create the danger of a war from German territory, further complicate the international situation, and have serious military and political consequences. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, aware of the seriousness of the situation, make a renewed reference to the special responsibility of the two German states in view of their geographical position on the dividing line between the two most powerful military groupings and the lessons of German history, to do everything to ensure that war may never again emanate from German soil. They stress their appeal to the FRG Government to meet this responsibility and reexamine its position on the fateful Brussels missiles decision, support decisively an agreement in Geneva in line with the basic principle of equality and equal security, and if necessary, support further negotiations rather than deployment.

There is still a possibility of averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, preventing a new round in the nuclear arms race, and restoring international affairs to a sound course. Proposals for this are on the table. The GDR, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community, will continue to make an active contribution toward the implementation of the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member - states on 5 May 1983 and the joint statement at the Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of socialist states on 28 June 1983, and to do everything in its power to ensure that Europe does not turn into a Euroshima. It is willing to cooperate with all states, irrespective of their social orders, and with all forces, irrespective of their political, philosophical or religious convictions, that support the preservation of peace and international security.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER CONTINUES UN VISITGives National Day Reception

LD040922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0401 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations/New York 4 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a reception in New York to mark the forthcoming national day of celebration of the GDR (7 October) as well as its 10 years of UN membership. The invitation to the GDR's permanent UN representation was accepted by diplomats from over 100 countries, including the president of the 38th United Nations General Assembly, Jorge Illueca, more than a dozen foreign ministers from socialist and nonaligned states, UN Director General J.L. Ripert, and other representatives of the UN secretary general. Those present expressed their high regard for the GDR's work within the framework of the United Nations and praised in particular its firm support for peace, security, and disarmament.

Meets UN Secretary General

LD040934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0601 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations/New York, 4 Oct (ADN) -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a friendly talk on Monday. Perez de Cuellar praised the GDR's constructive work in the United Nations and its firm commitment to the aims and principles of the UN Charter. In a discussion on the progress and talks of the 38th UN General Assembly, Oskar Fischer and Perez de Cuellar agreed that the worrying situation requires determined action. The UN Secretary General recalled his visit to the GDR, which gave him a good picture of the GDR's development and policies. Foreign Minister Fischer presented brochures to Perez de Cuellar published on the occasion of the GDR's 10 years of UN membership, which the UN secretary general praised as a sign of the GDR's high regard for the work of the United Nations.

Sees DRA, Iran Counterparts

LD041252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations/New York, 4 Oct (ADN) -- On the same day [3 Oct] Foreign Minister Fischer had a cordial meeting with his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost, who expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity and support and informed him on the developments in and around Afghanistan. Oskar Fischer discussed with Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati the good development of relations between the two states. Both foreign ministers stressed their conviction that their relations could be expanded. The GDR foreign minister also held talks with his counterparts from Bolivia, Cyprus, and Sri Lanka, in which bilateral cooperation was discussed.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO PRC

AU031456 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 October 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the PRC we convey to you the best congratulations on behalf of the GDR people and on our own behalf. The GDR people and the Chinese people can look back on a traditional friendship which has further developed in the struggle over many decades against imperialism and has further deepened after the foundation of our two states. We note with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the PRC have improved in the last years as a result of efforts on both sides.

We are convinced that it is in line with the wish and the interests of the people of the GDR and the Chinese people, if the efforts are continued to further develop the relations between our states to the benefit of socialism and peace. We wish the Chinese people further successes in building socialism and wish you health and personal well-being.

STOPH'S TOAST AT BELGRADE DINNER REPORTED

AU301406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 83 p 6

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at dinner given for him by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the Belgrade Palace of the Federation on 28 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Planinc! Dear Yugoslav comrades and friends!

Allow me first of all to thank you once again very cordially for the friendly reception in Belgrade, the capital of Socialist Yugoslavia. We were pleased to honor your invitation and want to express our sincere pleasure at being able to visit your beautiful country once again. We note with great satisfaction that the universal cooperation of many years between our states and peoples is developing successfully. The talks we have held so far prove, dear Comrade Planinc, that this meeting will also contribute to further developing our friendly relations.

The close comradely cooperation between the SED and the LCY, which is based on the noble aims of socialism and the common interests in the struggle against exploitation, fascism, and war, is an inspiring force. Only recently, Yugoslav comrades from the GDR celebrated the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the "Ernst Thaelmann" unit of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army in Podravska Slatina. They rendered due honor to the fallen Yugoslav and German fighters and once again assured to do all they can in the struggle for peace and socialism. These are words, dear comrades and friends, that expressed our heartfelt thoughts.

Securing Peace Is The Key Question

At present we are conscientiously fulfilling the guiding agreements concluded at the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and comrade and friend Josip Broz Tito -- never to be forgotten by us -- and also at the official friendship visit of the president of the SFRY Presidium in the GDR last year. We are facing the demanding task of successfully implementing the goals of the long-term agreement on the goods exchange for 1981-85 also under the more complicated international conditions. At the same time, the mutual, timely preparation of further economic and scientific-technological cooperation until 1990 increases in importance. We think that the path of further expanding scientific-technological relations, cooperation, and specialization of production, as well as cooperation within the framework of our raw material agreements should be continued. The GDR is ready to consistently continue this tested bilateral cooperation in all fields to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of strengthening socialism and peace.

Dear Comrade Planinc! Dear Yugoslav comrades and friends:

You will certainly agree with me that the guarantee of a permanent and secure peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno and efficient steps for disarmament, above all in the nuclear field, have become the key question of the present time.

According to our assessment the efforts of the most aggressive circles of imperialism to achieve military superiority over socialism are posing fatal dangers. This is all the more so because those circles are not only continuing their peace-endangering confrontation and intensive armament course but are constantly escalating it. This becomes visible in their antihuman concepts of the "wageability" and "winnability" of regional nuclear wars and, above all, in the immediate preparation for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In view of this development it is in the interest of all peace-loving forces to end the arms race. Above all, the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe must lead to quick, concrete results.

Full Support for USSR Initiatives

An important step toward this is the recent initiative of the USSR which could prevent the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. It proves that it is the Soviet Union which is trying to achieve military equilibrium with ever fewer missiles, airplanes, and nuclear weapons. Now it is up to the Western side to accept the principle of equality and equal security as a basis for negotiations.

But if, against all reason, new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons are deployed in the immediate vicinity of the socialist community, the socialist states will be forced, in the interest of their own security and universal peace, to take the necessary countermeasures on their part. We do not wish for such a course of events, but we must take it into account. However, it is in line with our basic conception that the peace initiatives agreed in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and in the immediate program of securing peace announced at the Moscow meeting. As before, these initiatives display a realistic, constructive way toward improving the international situation.

SED, DKP, and SEW Act in Accordance With Their Obligation

In that spirit the SED, the DKP, and the SEW have turned to the parties of the workers movement, the trade unions and youth associations, and to all people in Europe who want peace, to do everything to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. With this step the German communists are acting in accordance with their obligation that never again a war shall emanate from German soil.

The guarantee of peace and security needs the efforts of all states, independent of their geographic position, territorial size, and social system. The GDR is guided by this in its positive reaction to the Swedish proposal to create a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe.

We are still ready to make available the entire GDR territory for that purpose while maintaining the principle of equality and equal security.

Just like you, dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, we also welcome the conclusion of the Madrid meeting. It shows that even in the present, despite the extremely aggravated international situation; it is possible not only to preserve the progress of detente started with the Helsinki Final Act, but also to give it new stimuli. In particular, the agreed conference on confidence- and security- building measures and on disarmament in Europe offers a good chance to bring international developments back onto the path of reason and political realism.

Practice proves that however complicated international problems may be, they can and should be solved in the interest of the peoples on a peaceful, just, and realistic basis only. Thus, the GDR continues to work consistently for eliminating all existing international hotbeds and conflicts through negotiations. I can assure you, dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, that the GDR pays tribute to the movement of the nonaligned states as an important international factor, especially in the struggle to preserve peace, to end the arms race, and to begin effective disarmament. We welcome the decisions of the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi in pursuit of these goals. Your country has made a considerable contribution in bringing about this conference.

Together in the Struggle for Socialism

Dear Yugoslav comrades and friends:

Under the slogan "The stronger socialism, the more secure peace" the working people of our country are struggling daily for high working results to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. We have set ourselves the task of systematically increasing the economic performance capacity of our republic to guarantee and gradually expand the material and cultural living standard of our people achieved so far. Not only as guests in your beautiful country but also as comrades-in-arms, we are, of course, pleased with the progress which the peoples of Yugoslavia were able to make in fulfilling the decisions of their 12th party congress. We want to express our conviction that also in the future you will solve the tasks ahead of you and advance with confidence on the path of socialism. We wholeheartedly wish you new successes in that. I ask you to raise your glass with me and drink to

-- the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples;

-- our constructive cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism;

-- the benefit of the leading representatives of our two parties and states;

Your personal well-being, dear Comrade Planinc, and that of all Yugoslav comrades and friends present here!

DIE WELT: NEW 'BORDER GUARD' SYSTEM STARTED

DW040857 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Werner Kahl, Walter H. Rueb and Ingo Urban article]

[Excerpt] It has just become known that as early as the fall of 1981, the "GDR" leadership tested an effective border security system which does not use the SM-70 automatic shooting devices. According to a confidential report of the Federal Government, the Federal Border Guard had already at the end of 1982 anticipated the introduction of the new 'border guard' system this year.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, supreme commander of the "GDR" forces, landed in a MI-24 helicopter gunship on the open field in the border triangle between Thuringia, Lower Saxony, and Hesse. The defense minister was shown a model of the new border security installation which was displayed on a pedestal near the village of Neidergandern. Western patrols, using binoculars, looked with astonishment at the decorated podium. Didn't the minister like the dull gray-green camouflage paint any more, or was the commander's hill decorated like an easter egg on this day in June 1983 to attract the West's attention to changes along the death strip?

Now, 3 months after Hoffmann's inspection tour which observers along the border regarded as a demonstrative act, the discussion about East Berlin's border security plans is in the headlines in the FRG and abroad. The Federal Government has the following new findings in its possession: Since 1981 one border regiment of the "GDR" troops was assigned to test a model of an advanced security system for the border with the FRG. This model is called "border guard."

The new border patrols are made up of the companies. In this connection, the number of battalions in each regiment was reduced from 3 to 2 and the number of companies from 12 to 8. With the units thus released, four border patrol companies per regiment were established. Of these, two units with different strengths were deployed in the test phase by the army leadership. One unit is made up of 6 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, and 58 soldiers (a total of 74); the other unit consists of 6 officers, 9 noncommissioned officers and 45 soldiers (a total of 60).

The so-called border scouts -- border guards who are considered to be particularly reliable -- were dispatched to these rapid "arrest forces." They are also allowed to conduct operations close to the final prohibited zone located immediately along the demarcation line.

The new border guards units are accommodated in shelters with 10-20 bunks within the prohibited zone. If a refugee coming from the hinterland triggers the alarm at the first metal fence, then the border guards react; if it is suspected that there are several refugees, then the border company is called for assistance.

Members of the Border Guard units are also deployed in villages bordering on the prohibited zone. They are to more tightly organize the system of informers and to guarantee supervision together with other civilian and military organs. If there are indications that refugees have succeeded in penetrating the prohibited zone, the areas involved will now be sealed off completely.

In addition to the border companies, civilians (such as voluntary helpers and people's police) may also be used to secure the "point of penetration." The "border guard" system, which in the meantime has generally been introduced over there, has the task of ensuring that refugees are seized prior to arriving at the death strip and the last barrier fence, without having to fire any shots at all.

According to Western findings about events in the "GDR", this system obviously places higher demands on the guards in the field, whereas the border companies can devote more time to training.

The consolidation of the new "modern border" is stipulated on the basis of the "GDR" Border Law of 25 March 1982, Paragraph 1 of the border regulations. It says that the area bordering on the Federal Republic consists of a protective strip and a prohibited zone.

DPA: HONECKER INVITES GREENS FOR 31 OCT TALKS

LD032011 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR State Council has invited Green deputies for talks in East Berlin on 31 October. The Greens said today that Petra Kelly, Otto Schily and three other deputies including Dirk Schneider a member of the Bundestag committee for intra-German relations, will take up the invitation.

The Greens said that Honecker's invitation was conveyed orally by a member of the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn some days ago.

HONECKER RECEIVES AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV 4 OCT

LD041335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1014 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in the Central Committee building Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] and member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in the GDR on a friendship visit at the head of a trade union delegation.

Stepan Shalayev conveyed fraternal greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated. During the talk, Erich Honecker informed him about the achievements of the GDR working people in Karl Marx Year in implementing the policies for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace decided by the 10th SED Congress. In this he praised the great contribution of the trade unions, which were proving their worth in the Leninist sense as schools of socialism, as the driving force of socialist competition, and as representative of the interests of the working people. The GDR works alongside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states with all its might to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race and to secure peace on a lasting basis. It is necessary above all to foil the United States' plans to station new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and in particular to transform the FRG into a nuclear launching pad. There is still a possibility of averting a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's full agreement with the latest statement by Yuriy Andropov on the international situation and the conclusions reached therein. The USSR once again has proved to be a consistent champion for a peaceful future for mankind. Its unswerving and constructive activity encourages all who support disarmament, an improvement in the international situation, and cooperation. The two men noted that especially in the present conditions of the peace struggle, the common action of trade unions in all regions of the world is gaining in significance. With the force of millions and millions of members they could carry decisive weight in circumstances where it is imperative to save mankind from destruction. Taking part in the talks, which proceeded in an open and cordial atmosphere, were Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, and SED Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

TISCH ESCORTS SOVIET TU DELEGATION TO SHIPYARD

LD032144 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Stralsund Shipyard workers on Monday received the delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, which is currently on a visit to the GDR. Together with FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, the guests acquainted themselves at the state-owned shipyard with the construction of highly efficient fishing vessels. Their agenda includes a meeting at which Stepan Shalayev will address the workers. In 3 1/2 decades, the Stralsund plant has already produced 1,200 ships for the USSR.

HAVASI, HELMUT SCHMIDT DISCUSS ECONOMY, POLITICS

LD042041 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Helmut Schmidt is holding talks in Budapest. The vice president of the German Social Democratic Party and former chancellor was invited by the MZSMP Central Committee. Helmut Schmidt has conferred with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the MZSMP Central Committee, about world economic and political issues.

LEADERS VISITED BY DEPARTING CSSR ENVOY BARCAK

LD301907 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Today Czechoslovak Ambassador Andrej Barcak paid a farewell visit on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

HABASH-LED PALESTINIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

AU301939 Budapest MACYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], which is visiting our country led by Secretary General George Habash, was received on Wednesday by PPF Secretary General Imre Pozsgay. During a visit to Pest County, the delegation met with Council Chairman Dr Pal Mondok and subsequently paid a visit to the Danube petroleum industry enterprise of Szazhalombatta and the Danube riverside thermal power plant.

Delegation Leaves

LD031856 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Today the delegation of the PFLP, led by President George Habash, left Budapest after a visit on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Earlier, the delegation informed Arab students [learning] in Hungary of the Middle East situation and the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, in Budapest's Pataky Istvan Culture Centre.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and 'Abdullah Hijazi, head of the Budapest representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

NEMETH RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MALINOWSKI

LD301835 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Karoly Nemeth held a discussion with Polish Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, who has arrived in Hungary for the Babolna Days events. The politician gave a briefing at the discussion about the work of his party, the PZPR, and spoke appreciatively about experiences in Hungary and the results of Hungarian agriculture.

ROMANIA'S DINCA CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

AU292231 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1955 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest (ACERPRES) 29/09/83 -- Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, conducted talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food of Hungary, discussing aspects of joint interest concerning production and [the] scientific research in agriculture.

APRO-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

For coverage of a visit to the Soviet Union by a Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Antal Aproz, including meetings with Aleksey Shitikov on 28 September, Paval Gilashvili, date not specified, and Eduard Shevardnadze on 10 October, see the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC 'POLICY OF GRADUAL PROGRESS' VIEWED

PM031449 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Sep 83 p 5

[Arielle Thedrel dispatch: "Hungary in Search of 'Entrepreneurial Socialism'"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- On 6 May 1982 Budapest took the plunge and became the 146th member of the IMF, after the Saudi Arabian princes and Western financial tycoons, alarmed by the Polish coup and the Romanian and Yugoslav economic disasters had carried out a massive withdrawal of their deposits from the Hungarian National Bank, mainstay of a country now afflicted with a debt of \$8 billion -- the highest per capita debt among the east European countries.

Since then the Hungarian communists' watchword has been solvency. "Our joining the IMF changed the Western banks' behavior toward us," Karoly Meszaros, deputy assistant president of the Hungarian National Bank, stated. "This year, thanks to a balance of trade surplus, we have been able to rebuild our reserves and, despite the drought that has caused a great deal of damage this summer, if we succeed in maintaining last year's results, we will at least deserve new credits.

The drastic reorganization measures taken by the government at the IMF's instigation are nonetheless beginning to make life difficult for the Hungarians.

Following the devaluation of the forint (11 percent), will the increase in prices (7.5 percent), and the drop in real earnings (4 percent) turn the Hungarians' purchasing power into a wild ass' skin [reference to shrinking skin in Balzac's story La Peau de Chagrin] this year?

The liquidation of unprofitable enterprises raises another matter of concern: unemployment, which is, nonetheless, theoretically unknown in a socialist economy. But although, in exchange for this austerity regime the rare privilege among East European countries of suffering almost no shortages is still enjoyed, the Hungarians are asking questions.

"We have promised the population that we will maintain their current standard of living for the next 5 years," Karoly Meszaros continued, "but we can no longer hope for more than that. Moreover, what should be understood by standard of living? Is it not better to pay more but continue to find regular and varied supplies?"

The Hungarian leaders, anxious to maintain the social and political consensus which has been established for nearly 20 years, have been forced to start a process of reform that the Finance Ministry more readily describes as "readjustment in continuation of the 1968 reform."

"Since the 1956 shock, the leaders have become very attentive to the population's moods, and the Polish crisis merely increased that sensitivity," economist Attila Soos, from the Academy of Sciences, explained. "Nonetheless, the reform introduced in 1968 has experienced conflicting trends. After the Prague Spring, in particular, it was expurgated and finally shelved until, in 1978, under the pressure of economic difficulties, the leadership decided to revive it."

Bold Plans

Indeed, restructuring the economy, decentralizing, making the planning system more flexible, and finding new incentives have become priorities again. After the disappearance of the sector ministries, the encouragement of the private sector, and the dismantling of big trusts into independent production units, they are now, for instance, envisaging democratizing decisionmaking centers by replacing the state bodies which appoint enterprise directors by tripartite committees comprised of representatives of the workers, cadres, and the state, who elect their own managers. This measure, which is now under discussion, could be introduced as early as next year.

"There are other proposals," Jeno Koltay, economist from the Academy of Sciences, added. "For instance, the creation of financial holdings, which would have an ownership role. Some suggestions are even bolder, especially the one made by economist Tibor Liksa, who wants to introduce a free market economy within a socialist system because, according to him, socialism is an entrepreneurial system par excellence."

"All these plans," Jeno Koltay continued, "raise problems connected with institutions, organization, self-management, or participation, which are all political problems."

"People here are aware that the centralized socialist model has become inadequate and that it is necessary to be inventive, but so far the reforms have remained very timid. Haggling over compulsory production figures has merely been replaced by haggling over economic regulators. In the final analysis the enterprises are still just as dependent on a ministry or a price office, and are subjected to an equally paralyzing control."

Caution or Lack of Ideas

If, as can be seen, the reform is the subject of a vast public debate in which the most liberal views can, apparently, be expressed, this does not mean that all ambiguities have been removed. Indeed, the liberal elements who advocate a radicalization of the reforms (by the liberalization of salaries, the lifting of state control over enterprises, and the development of the private sector) are opposed by a whole bureaucratic apparatus which wishes to curb the reform under the cover of defending Marxist orthodoxy (or its privileges), relying for that on the anxieties of a population in danger of losing a little of their well-being or even by surreptitiously brandishing the specter of a foreign, in other words Soviet, threat.

The Hungarian leadership, wavering between these two trends, torn between their obligations to the West and their duties to the East, anxious to prevent the current economic situation leading to a process of social deterioration, and unsure about the outcome of the succession struggles stirring the Kremlin (Mr Andropov's state of health is worrying Budapest greatly), have hitherto opted for a policy of gradual progress, but one in which caution prevails.

"The government hopes that dynamism and zero growth will be enough to overcome all those dangers," Attila Soos said with irony. "It does not want its good relations with the West to deteriorate and, to ensure that, it must show a desire for reforms. But if there is a minimum quantity of reforms to be implemented to please the West, there is a maximum quantity to avoid displeasing our comrades from the East." Janos Kis, an "independent" philosopher, and editor of Samizdat magazine BESZELO, thinks that "although the government talks about reforms, very little has been done. It is a lack of ideas which is being expressed by caution." The leadership is plunged in complete uncertainty partly because of what is now happening in Moscow. The Soviet threat is also an excuse. At present nobody in the party is prepared to launch a more serious reform. Nor does anybody envisage a regressive step.

MSZMP'S MEHES ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS, TASKS

AU271702 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Sep 83 pp 3, 4

[Article by Lajos Mehes, minister of industry and member of the MSZMP Politburo, constituting an "abbreviated version of a lecture given on 21 September 1983 at the MSZMP Political Academy" entitled: "Lajos Mehes: For the Future of Our Industry"]

[Excerpt] Industry, including large-scale state industry, the backbone of our political, economic, and social life, has been and still is the determining factor of our post-liberation development. We are proud of our achievements and progress, but we must also reveal our problems, as only thus can we overcome them.

Let us start with internal problems. First among these are the disproportions that developed in the course of historic development, such as the unfavorable energy structure, the low processing level of domestic raw materials, the outdated industrial installations and technologies in metallurgy, light industry, and other branches, the background industry lagging behind the capacity of finished goods' production in the machine industry, and the electronic spare parts industry falling behind. These disproportions remained covered for many years, but emerged strongly when the possibilities of extensive development in our country expired and we arrived at the stage of intensive development.

The qualitative problems of industrial production also became acute: Live labor productivity and efficiency in the utilization of the means of production are lower, material and energy consumption are higher, our organizational and management experience is more backward, the systems of cooperation between firms are less developed, and our knowledge of marketing is inadequate for international competition. The industrial product structure does not vary at the rate we would require. We are aware of these phenomena and took steps to change them in recent years, but it seems that we have not sufficiently clarified their causes nor the means that could bring about a change, because effective changes have not yet been made.

Time Is Urging A Change

The qualitative transformation of our industry has been made particularly urgent by the epochal changes taking place in the world economy. The two oil price explosions and the modification of the international price scale have brought about a serious deterioration in our terms of trade in both major relationships. As a result, we lost the entire growth of the national income in certain years and there has been a steady increase in protectionist actions by the capitalist countries, actions which have, by now, extended to a wide range of industrial products. Finally: The most important energy and raw material supply sources from the socialist countries have also narrowed down.

International market competition has particularly intensified. Without modern products, good quality, fulfilling consumers' requirements to a high level, sophisticated commercial work, and flexible payment and credit conditions, success in marketing is inconceivable. It is better for us to admit that we are still not strong enough in all these. The price advantage of modern high technology products are becoming more and more important, as is the fact that, as a result of rapid technical development, this price advantage abates very quickly where research and development is lagging behind. We are, therefore, in a crucial period, because if we can not advance with sufficient speed with the intensive development of industrial production, our lagging behind the industrially developed countries will increase while a number of developing countries catch up with us.

Even amid the pressure of everyday problems, the Central Committee considered it possible and necessary to outline the desirable direction of long-term industrial development. The main requirement from industry is to contribute to an even higher degree to improving the national economy's internal and external balance, to increasing the national income, and to a swifter development of the economy. This requires an increase in industrial competitiveness. This will be achieved only when industry increases production profitability and accelerates the application of the achievements made by the technical development, when it adapts flexibly to the requirements of the world economy based on the advantages of the international division of labor, and when it increases profitable export more than import. On the path leading to increased competitiveness and export capability particular attention must be paid to improving product quality. Industry must manufacture products which are sought after in the international market and are well paid for. This is called a path of growth "guided by demand."

We can achieve considerable results in production profitability if there is a decrease in material and energy consumption as well as of other expenses per unit of production. Among other things, excessive material consumption causes high import content and relatively low foreign currency return. To adapt successfully, we must constantly keep track of international technological development trends. We must ensure, where possible, that we catch up with world leaders, and in other fields we must be content to follow the average progress of international technical development. Let us be flexible enough to pursue an "alert policy." We must acknowledge, however, that our backlog in certain areas can not be profitably made up for; in these cases we must not be deterred from a necessary downgrading either.

We must remove the disproportions in innovative activity. The mechanics regulating marketing must encourage enterprises to be "avid" for the achievements of scientific and technological progress, and to view the fastest utilization of these achievements as vital.

The Conditions of Advancement

It is common knowledge nowadays that the conditions of extensive development have been exhausted. In spite of this, the units pursuing economic activity often do not take into consideration the limits of either the labor force, or of investment resources. There is no way to increase the number of those employed in industry. We cannot count on an increase in the active population in the coming years and decades in Hungary. We must consider, however, developing those areas of the infrastructure whose development cannot be postponed any longer. Productivity must, therefore, increase considerably faster than at present and than production. This will be the most important hallmark of intensive development in industry. But this theoretical fact cannot easily be put into practice. Many factories lack the manpower to operate the existing machines, while others do not have enough work to keep everyone occupied.

A deliberate, considerable reorganization of manpower will be necessary, but this is done with difficulty at certain enterprises and does not work at all between enterprises, although structural changes are inconceivable without manpower mobility.

We have many well-qualified technical and economic experts, but in spite of this it seems that the value of creative intellectual work has somewhat decreased and that economic and social incentives stimulating major creations has ceased. Thus, an important precondition for the accomplishment of industrial policy ideas is to rely more on the existing intellectual capacity, to encourage and value initiative and creative activity, to create an atmosphere more conducive to creative work, and to appreciate the leaders more, in order that we can be more critical of them as well.

We cannot count on a perceptible increase in the second factor of the forces of production, nor in the means of production. Scanty resources must be directed toward goals which constitute an integral part of the general trend of industrial development. Further improvement in the price, tax, credit, and support systems to promote industrial development is indispensable. There is need for regulations which are less inhibiting than those today, thus allowing those capable of fast economic developments, and which do not constantly support uneconomic activities, to grow quickly. The narrowing of resources -- in certain cases really acute but impossible to change radically soon -- must lead enterprises to realize that the solution is in their hands: They can achieve much greater results with even less money by choosing intelligent investments which are considerably more effective, fast-returning, and often lead to a more economic utilization of the existing capacity.

The other group of conditions for intensive industrial development is the economic environment. The enterprises must be encouraged and forced toward a fast increase in the competitiveness of economic regulators. We assume that in the event of greater enterprise independence, the market forces a faster adaptation on the part of the firms, an alignment to competitive conditions. It is not enough to provide the possibility to achieve this; an economic constraint is necessary to be able to develop and survive first of all on the basis of achievements.

Enterprise independence, ensuring greater scope than today but accompanied by real responsibility and an obligation to achieve results, promises a more effective enterprise management. Therefore, the present overregulation, excessively bureaucratic system, and frequently subsequent intervention must be discontinued, and a more clear-cut and unequivocal economic environment, one that moves more in a single direction, should be created.

We obviously do not give an extreme interpretation to enterprise independence in our socialist planned economy. It must continue to come to play amid the framework of the plan for the people's economy and market conditions regulated by the economic macro-management. In the implementation of the concept of economic policy, one cannot build solely on the market or on enterprise decisions. Central decisions also have an indispensable role. Nevertheless, if, from among prerequisites, market and enterprise independence are discussed more today, the reason for this is the fact that they do not yet come into play at the moment even in areas where, building on them, we could expect a more effective management. Therefore, the current practical task still consists of promoting the expansion of the market's scope, of the law of values, and of enterprise independence, and not of stifling it.

From among the prerequisites, the role of organs pursuing an economic activity must be emphasized. The role of large-scale enterprises continues to be of a determining character in our people's economy. However, this does not mean that the activity of small and medium-size enterprises is unimportant.

The development and strengthening of new organizational forms should also be fostered and a system of cooperation developed between them and large-scale enterprises under which all the organizations operate well and profitably. In the last analysis, the people's economy benefits from this.

New, small enterprises, small cooperatives, and business work partnerships have been created in the last 1-2 years. Their number is not insignificant, and they have generated a certain motion in production growth, manpower fluctuation, and thinking. Their output does not yet amount to even 1 percent of industrial production. Also, the proportion of people engaged in them can only be expressed in terms of thousandths of a percent. Nevertheless, the spread of new forms of undertakings has suddenly caused problems at a few large-scale enterprises because precisely the most enterprising-spirited people leave for places that pay more, even if greater efforts are demanded from them there. Still, certain conclusions must be drawn from this also at the enterprises, and more should be done to retain the most valuable people. It must be stressed that it is not the size of the enterprise that determines the result of work, but the economic yield. We have profitable and flexible large enterprises along with small ventures which have not fulfilled the hopes attached to them. The reasons for the fact that the establishment of smaller units has now come to the fore is not their superiority, but their absence. They do not cast doubt on, but complement the large enterprises as an organizational form. Thus the two forms do not weaken, but strengthen each other.

Having reviewed the demands imposed on industrial policy, we must also answer the question of whether our present, almost daily, problems hinder the attainment of long-term strategic objectives. Although realistically exposing our daily problems, we cannot expect their rapid solution. These objectives are of such a divergent nature that the time range and cost required to achieve them, the extent of uncertain factors, and the dimension of the capacities involved vary to an extremely great degree. For instance, transforming the energy structure is a task extending over decades, and energy conservation or, to take an example from another area, following the fashion as in the clothing industry, constitutes a daily task.

Retaining the markets already obtained called for different activity than to obtain new markets. One cannot mechanically set the time for accomplishment of various strategic objectives. This does not involve a change of position from one point of time to another, but denotes a sometimes shorter and sometimes longer process. It will have to be ascertained from time to time whether we are advancing in the proper direction in implementing our predetermined objectives or even whether it is not necessary to modernize these objectives or supplement them in some respect. It is a fine desire of the contemporary adult generation that its ideas be taken seriously by the new generation, and the former are doing a great deal to ensure this. We have committed to paper fairly, with a sense of responsibility for the future, what we know and what we are convinced of. Each generation is only a bridge to the future. It is the future that is important for our people.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR VIEWS EMPLOYMENT POLICY

AU291458 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 83 p 4

[Interview given by Professor Janos Timar, head of a department of the Budapest Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, to Denes Kovacs: "Employment and Manpower Management; Discussion with University Professor Janos Timar" -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Kovacs] What changes were brought about in the employment policy and manpower situation as a result of the considerable reduction in the economic growth that has been going on for 5 years now?

[Timar] In spite of the fact that amid the changed circumstances the number of people employed in the industry and building industry has considerably and steadily decreased, the state of equilibrium of the manpower market has not substantively improved; the economy is still characterized by a manpower shortage. This, together with its harmful side effects, has an unfavorable impact on the functioning of the economy and on the improvement of productivity and efficacy. Its consequences affect the general social mood, and well-performed work is less appreciated. The resulting situation is characterized by the fact that, while even in the period of prosperity in the capitalist countries, in the temporary full employment period, the majority of the workers were fired by their employers, while in our country the majority of the workers changed employment of their own free will not only in the past, but also recently. This shows, too, that we have not achieved noteworthy results in taking stock of the undoubtedly considerable inner manpower reserves and in regrouping the labor force.

[Kovacs] Being aware of all this, views often arise which, to achieve effective employment, regard "small-scale" unemployment as necessary. What is your opinion about this?

[Timar] This road is not negotiable, not only because it is incompatible with our socialist principles to set such goals, but also because nothing proves -- not even the experiences of the capitalist countries -- that unemployment goes hand in hand with an improvement in economic efficiency, not to mention the serious political and social consequences of unemployment. To solve our dilemma, however, it is absolutely necessary to correctly evaluate the interpretation of full employment and to make the corresponding changes in practice.

[Kovacs] The new interpretation of full employment has appeared lately in quite a few party and state documents.

[Timar] Indeed. This perception is correctly expressed in the fact that these documents stress that full employment cannot mean the right of individual workers to a given working place or position. This stipulation inevitably assumes that the enterprises can and do take advantage of the possibility of making and enforcing high, socially acceptable productivity demands and of selecting, firing or transferring manpower accordingly. On the part of the workers there is a need for increased adaptability to the economy's requirements and to the demands of efficacy.

[Kovacs] If you agree with the above, why would it also be necessary to modify our employment policy goals when it is precisely these that emphasize the achievements of full and efficient employment?

[Timar] Because the employment policy goal shaped in this way creates the illusion that a consistent enforcement of economic efficacy and full employment can be harmoniously reconciled with each other and that efficacy as an employment policy goal is attainable through the system of means for the above policy, that is, that goal considerably overestimates the possibilities, means, and methods of the employment policy. In today's circumstances it is particularly important for us to realize that the efficient employment of manpower can be achieved only through establishing an efficient operating system of the whole economy and society as its integral part.

[Kovacs] If the employment policy is unable to achieve efficient employment, what urges or compels the enterprises to a more rational use of one of their most important resources -- manpower?

[Timar] I think this can be achieved only if we develop our whole economic structure further in such a way that efficacy comes more and more into full play in all areas of the economy and in all activities of the enterprises in accordance with the latest party regulations that serve the further development of the 1968 economic reform.

Achieving this presupposes the development of a competition of productive forces in the market, a considerable enhancement of the responsibility of enterprises and making them independent, and the fact that profitability, correctly expressive of economical management and efficiency, be the real criterion and determining factor of their activity. Closely related to this is that wages should become a cost factor of production at enterprises so that, accordingly, it would become possible to terminate the central wage regulation in effect to date. Under these conditions, the selective mechanism determined by enterprise interest in efficiency will inevitably assert itself in the employment, retention, and proficiency of manpower, and enterprise initiative will increasingly become the determining factor in the fluctuation of manpower. But we cannot expect too rapid a change in this respect either.

HOPES FOR PRC 'DUE PLACE' IN RANKS EXPRESSED

AU041515 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "On the National Holiday of China"]

[Text] The CPC-led sacrificial popular struggle over several decades against imperialism, the comprador bourgeoisie, and feudalism triumphed on 1 October 1949. On this day, as a result of a revolutionary struggle waged for a national and social upsurge, and enjoying the selfless support of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed and, with this, the world's most populous country lined up with the community of socialist countries.

Despite the backwardness of centuries, the heavy burden of the devastating war, and the machinations of imperialism, People's China covered an epochal path in the decade following the victory. Profound social and economic changes were made, laying the foundations of socialism, and the development of productive forces for the welfare of the people was begun. In the attainment of the significant results of the era, the Chinese working people could safely rely on the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Unfortunately, distortions came about in the development of the People's Republic of China at the end of the fifties. The ultraleftist mistakes of the "great leap" and the "cultural revolution" led -- as the present Chinese leaders emphasize today -- to grave consequences, a violation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and greatly harmed the Chinese people. Eliminating these consequences is a difficult task for today and tomorrow.

The past years have also brought several favorable changes. The 12th CPC Congress last year reflected the fact -- mainly in domestic politics -- that the drawing of lessons has begun. Of these, it is of particular interest from the viewpoint of world peace that Beijing does not react to Moscow initiatives that serve a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations by rebuffing them. We trust that this spirit will prevail in the case of Vietnam as well.

As before, the countries of the socialist community, including our own, are prepared to see normal interstate relations take shape and develop in every area with China. This endeavor of theirs faithfully expresses their interest in seeing the PRC develop as a socialist country -- consistent with the interests of its people, nation, and progressive world forces -- and it assumes its due place in the ranks of the combatants for peace and progress.

LECH WALESA AWARDED NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

NC051045 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Trade Union Leader Lech Walesa, awarded the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize today at the age of 40, has become the symbol -- particularly in the Western world -- of the struggle for freedom in Poland.

Reaction to Walesa Nobel Prize

NC051028 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Gdansk, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Mrs Danuta Walesa, told about the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to her husband, said by telephone from her home here that he knew nothing about it as he had gone out early in the morning "to pick mushrooms."

"I am waiting impatiently for him to come back to tell him," she said.

It was "incredible news, overwhelming."

"We are very, very happy. Words fail to express our joy," she said.

A massive silence was the official reaction here, and the Polish mass media had still not reported the news by 1000 GMT, an hour after its announcement in Oslo. The national radio, in its news bulletin at 1000 GMT, made no mention of the award and it was impossible to contact any government spokesman for comment.

But Roman Catholic Church officials were quick to react. A spokesman in Warsaw said: "It is extraordinary, unprecedented. I can imagine the reaction of the Polish primate, Cardinal Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who is not here at the moment."

Cardinal Glemp is in Rome at present attending a synod."

PAP SEES REAGAN'S SPEECH AS 'PROPAGANDA PLOY'

["Reagan Makes New Propaganda Move" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

LDO42122 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct -- President Reagan, speaking at the meeting of the Conservative Foundation Heritage, put forward a thesis that his policy of unbridled hostility towards the USSR and record-high armaments does not create an obstacle to disarmament dialogue with the Soviet Union nor to disarmament agreements.

Reagan's speech is interpreted as reflecting the U.S. administration's concern over the increasingly widespread American public misgivings that the Reagan-unleashed hostility towards the USSR and other socialist countries may have incalculable consequences for international peace and security.

The Reagan speech at the Foundation Heritage was an attempt to stem the growing tide of criticism that the administration's policy course had run into in the U.S. and other Western countries. This criticism and the related fear [word indistinct] in American society undoubtedly lead president Reagan to take new steps every now and then, which however boil down to mere propaganda ploy and in no way signify a change of his irresponsible policy course.

PAP REPORTS ON MALINOWSKI VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD012309 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 1 Oct 83

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Czerkawski]

[Text] Budapest 1 Oct -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. Roman Malinowski was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba.

Chairman of the UPP, CC, Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski has been received by the Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar and by member of the Political Bureau, HSWP's CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth.

During the talks held with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the field of agriculture and food economy has been discussed and a protocol defining the principles and directions of this cooperation has been signed.

At the end of the visit to Budapest, Roman Malinowski told PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents: "Our talks have been very concrete and useful, our cooperation will embrace among others, the growing of new varieties of cultivated plants, exchange of sowable material and cuttings as well as the breeding of farm animals."

"Prospects in the field of production and mutual deliveries of plant pesticides and fodder additives look very interesting", said the vice-premier and opined that there were also good prospects for broadening and deepening the specialization as well as cooperation between the industries manufacturing agricultural machinery.

Malinowski Ends Visit

LD010824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The signing of a protocol listing the principles and directions of Polish-Hungarian cooperation in agriculture and the food economy has concluded the visit to that country by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOROCCO

LD022346 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Polish minister of health arrived in Morocco today on an official visit. The Polish official said that the visit is aimed at strengthening Moroccan-Polish cooperation in the health field. Tomorrow the Polish minister will begin a series of talks with his Moroccan opposite number, Dr Rahali Rahal. He will also take part in working sessions on Moroccan-Polish cooperation in the health field and visit a number of Moroccan health establishments.

OLSZOWSKI AT UN MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS

LD041236 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] New York 3 Oct -- Head of the Polish Delegation to the 38th session of the U. N. General Assembly, Poland's foreign minister Stefan Olszowski held further bilateral meetings with his foreign counterparts here.

Today Minister Olszowski met with Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and discussed bilateral relations between the two countries. The two stressed that there exist possibilities for their further development. Certain current international topics were also discussed. Stefan Olszowski met also with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Wu Xueqian. Polish-Chinese relations in general were discussed, with much attention focused on economic cooperation and prospects for their further development. The two ministers underlined the importance of the 16th session of the Mixed Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, currently in progress in Warsaw. Views were also exchanged on many current international problems.

During the talk with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the development of bilateral relations was reviewed and it was stressed that further development of cooperation between the two states would be enhanced by the implementation of a trade agreement concluded this year. The two ministers agreed that further agreements should be sought, especially in the fields of science, technology and culture.

Stefan Olszowski also met with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia Goshu Wolde. Favorable development of bilateral relations was reviewed and assessed and determination was expressed to strengthen them further. Minister Wolde extended an invitation to Minister Olszowski to pay an official visit to Ethiopia in 1984. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Meets With Canadian Foreign Minister

LD012319 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York 1 Oct -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski has met deputy prime minister of Canada, Minister of Foreign Affairs Allan Maceachen. The sides discussed a number of issues dealing with bilateral relations, especially in the economic and financial sphere. Some problems of the current international situation were also discussed.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD031641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Warsaw at the 16th session of the Polish-Chinese commission for scientific and technological cooperation concerning the evaluation of this year's results and agreement on the plan for mutual contacts in the coming year. The Chinese delegation has been received by Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology, and Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry. It was stated during the talks that cooperation in the mining industry between Poland and China is developing well.

POLISH ENVOY TO SWEDEN ASKED TO TESTIFY

PM041105 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Sep 83 p 6

[Hakan Bergstrom report: "Court Calls Unique Witness"]

[Excerpt] The Svea court of appeal has reached a unique decision. Polish ambassador Maria Regent-Lechowicz will be called as a witness in the current trial of Lieutenant Colonel Bertil Stromberg, who is accused of spying. Stromberg's defense lawyer, Leif Silbersky, wants to question the Polish ambassador. The lieutenant colonel is accused of handing over defense secrets to the Polish embassy. The Polish ambassador will be questioned about the details of the handover.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

LD301727 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] To mark the PRC National Day which falls on 1 October, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulation telegram to premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS WESTERN SANCTIONS, WALESA

LD041633 Warsaw PAP in English 1516 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Report by Bohdan Ambroziewicz and Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowska]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The Polish Government spokesman today told journalists assembled for a regular news conference here that it would be premature to conclude that the current Polish debt-related talks in Warsaw by teams of Paris-Club and Polish experts signified a major break in the so-called Western sanctions against Poland.

The ongoing talks related to the Polish repayment of the Western government-guaranteed credits are "confidential, preliminary and technical" according to Minister Jerzy Urban, who added that the repayments now borne by Poland vis-a-vis its private bank creditors account for less than 20 per cent of this country's annual export earnings.

Addressing himself to the doubts and suspicions raised by the recent telecasting of Lech Walesa's taped money conversation with his brother Stanislaw, Minister Urban left with foreign journalists for study a lengthy expertise made by the forensic dept. of the Polish militia headquarters. The expertise pronounces the tape to be absolutely authentic, that is secretly recorded by Stanislaw Walesa at Arlamow.

The spokesman informed the journalists that the fiscal chamber in Gdansk was currently conducting an inquest into the unrevealed sources of Lech Walesa's hard currency incomes designed to establish if he had not violated Poland's tax as well as hard-currency regulations, under which a Polish citizen living in Poland cannot have a hard currency account abroad without permission from the Polish bank authorities.

The tape recording of the Walesa talk is one of the proofs in possession of the fiscal authorities in Gdansk, the spokesman explained. He denied the allegations that the Polish mass media were involved in any campaign against Walesa, adding that "Walesa himself makes everything to be in the focus of interest from time to time... He almost daily speaks through the media available to him, casting aspersions on the country and the government and making calls to actions running against the law. However Walesa is no relevant political problem at present, he already has few followers and does not play a relevant role."

Referring to the recent associated press interview with the head of the office for religious denominations, Minister Adam Loptka, Jerzy Urban said that the AP had simplified the minister's views concerning the display of religious symbols in public places. "These issues must be resolved without conflict, with tact, with respect for the constitution and the government position which stems from the constitution," stressed the spokesman.

He added that "only justified religious needs of people must be respected", while the authorities will not accept behavior and incidents that are "demonstrative". Besides, "the government will not decide at central level on every case of a cross being put up on the wall of a non-private building," said Mr. Urban.

Answering a question about the recent conflict in the penal establishment at Barczewo, where a group of former Solidarnosc underground militants (including Frasnyniuk, Baluka, Bednarz and Slowik) are being held, Mr Urban presented a report on the issue made by Poland's central penitentiary authority, which specified the background and causes of the detained group's hunger strike.

It followed from the report that the causes of the conflict were petty, that a majority of the prisoners' demands of sanitary-social character had been satisfied and that the actual hunger strike lasted only three days, because for the rest of its reported period the prisoners availed themselves of their own provisions, while refusing to accept prison meals. They interrupted the hunger strike on October 1, according to the report.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 3 OCT SESSION REPORTED

LD041222 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Oct -- At today's session, the Council of Ministers examined the assumptions of the 1984 central annual plan outlined by Vice-Premier and head of the Government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski. The government also reviewed preliminary assumptions of the state's financial situation and the 1984 budget's incomes and expenditures and also preliminary assumptions of the credit plan.

The assumptions of the central annual plan concretize targets fixed for 1984 in the three-year national socio-economic plan that aims, as is known, to restore economic equilibrium in general and to ensure conditions for lasting development of the economy.

The assumptions were worked out in variants. The basic variants corresponds to the tasks laid down in the 1984 national socio-economic plan. The supplementary variants were prepared taking account of changes that can occur in the economic conditions and of possible threats.

The assumptions of the central annual plan stipulate that the generated national income will rise by 3.5 per cent, the income for distribution will grow by 2.8 per cent over 1983. The increase in industrial production was fixed in variants at 4.5 and 5.5 per cent. The deliveries of marketables will be by 7 per cent higher than this year. The surplus in trade with capitalist countries is to further grow and the deficit in trade with socialist countries is to drop.

It was pointed out that the lifting of martial law, restoration of peace and social order, development of the national rebirth movement and trade union movement, as well as consistent implementation of the economic reform and perfectioning its mechanisms create real possibilities for speeding up economic processes. On the other hand, however, there are unfavourable phenomena, first of all problems with supplies of raw and intermediate production materials, particularly those imported from the capitalist countries. Those problems are linked to the policy of economic restrictions.

Trends of increase in the nominal incomes of the population are strong. The other unfavourable phenomena include discouraging trends in animal raising and the course of investment activity leading to exceeding planned expenditures and delays in commissioning of projects. This puts in danger the implementation of tasks planned for the next year. There are also encouraging aspects of investment activity, however, such as the faster pace of modernization ventures in many factories.

Of key importance is the situation in foreign trade which requires stepping up the export effort. To achieve that aim, production for exports will be increased and search for new outlets will be conducted. The assumptions of the plan put emphasis on strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries, above all Poland's main partner, the USSR.

Particular attention during the debate on the central annual plan was attached to money-market situation. It is of fundamental importance for shaping Poland's economic situation and its social consequences. This year the basic task of maintaining overall economic balance has been implemented. It has proved possible to check the growth in the population's real incomes and to gradually improve supplies for the consumer market. However, the nominal incomes of the population have been rising much above the levels targeted in the plan. Efforts taken to stem this trend proved only partially successful. That is why the assumptions for next year's plan envisage taking firmer measures designed to halt the unfounded growth in wages and securing the restoration of correct proportions between the growth in wages and the real increase in output. All economic units should continue to search for possibilities to increase production for the consumer market.

The key task in agriculture next year will be to check the decline in the pig and cattle populations and a gradual rebuilding of the herds. The agricultural census taken last June showed that the cattle population decreased by 650,000 and the pig population fell by 3.9 million. The assumptions of the 1984 plan envisage a gradual rebuilding of the pig population by 1 to 1.5 million.

The investment outlays, provided for by the draft assumptions of the central annual plan, stay at the level of the national socio-economic plan. They will amount to 1,160 billion zlotys. This is the highest possible level from the point of view of the capacities stemming from the national income. The housing construction is a task of great social significance. The draft plan stipulates the construction of 190-200,000 flats.

The implementation of the assumptions of the central annual plan will require effective central control of the economy, using mechanisms of the economic reform so as to bring about necessary changes in the structure of investments and production and to ensure the implementation of the austerity and the anti-inflationary programmes.

The assumptions of the 1984 state budget provide for the expenditures to rise by about 15 per cent against the planned realization of the 1983 budget. The budget deficit to the tune of 90,000 billion zlotys will persist still next year. However, it will be somewhat smaller than the 1983 deficit. The state's credit policy envisages consistent initiation of the principle of the hard-to-get money. This will mean a necessity for enterprises to assign a greater amount of their own money for development and production.

The government approved of the forwarded assumptions of the central annual plan and the 1984 state budget and fixed a procedure of consulting them and further course of planning work on them.

Later, the Council of Ministers approved of an inter-governmental agreement on multi-lateral and international specialization and coproduction in the designing and manufacture of products of the base of the micro-electronic sub-assemblies for means of the computer technology, specialized technological equipment and materials with a specially high degree of purity. The agreement offers Poland durable prospects to develop the production and exports of micro-electronic sub-assemblies and will ensure the supplies of modern products from socialist countries, necessary for the economy instead of those hitherto imported from Western countries.

DETAILS OF 27 SEP URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU301605 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 27 September, at a weekly meeting with foreign journalists, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban corrected the false information of Western correspondents and discussed current issues concerning church-state relations.

First of all, J. Urban commented on the false information presented by an AFP correspondent that there are 150,000 to 200,000 people in Poland who lost their jobs after December 1981 and were unable to find employment as a result of "sentences meted out by the authorities on opponents." The spokesman cited numerous data showing the absurdity of this kind of information. For example he said that last August there were about 326,000 job vacancies and the number of people seeking jobs for any reason was about 7,900. The number of persons seeking employment has been more or less constant at this level for months. The huge majority of those who register as unemployed find a job within several days. In August, J. Urban continued, we had 140 persons unemployed in Poland, in other words people who could not find any employment to suit them. There is a big difference between 200,000 and 140. It is not for political reasons that these 140 people did not find work. I agree that there were certain difficulties concerning the employment of former full-time Solidarity activists. These difficulties were because of their wage demands, resulting from the very high wages they had received in the dissolved union. There are a few cases of disciplinary dismissal which the Western press describes as repressive measures. These cases involve legitimate sanctions taken against persons who break basic legal principles and take part in illegal strikes and rallies on factory premises. However, dismissal for these reasons does not make people unemployed.

J. Urban stressed that since the beginning of the year, labor courts have received 5,544 appeals against dismissals which had been made for the most varied reasons. In one-fifth of these cases, the courts reversed the decision to dismiss a worker. Most of these decisions on dismissals have been connected with reorganization inside enterprises and plants.

In any case, there were only 5,500 people who protested against dismissal, and not 200,000, and political motivations behind labor disputes are rare.

Commenting next on the AFP disinformation, in which AFP had said that about 1,000 journalists from the Radio Committee, journalists who "had not displayed sufficient enthusiasm for the regime" and been fired, J. Urban said that a total of 403 people have been dismissed from Polish Radio and TV, of whom 172 are journalists. These journalists constitute 8 percent of the total number of journalists employed by Polish Radio and TV. Of the 87 journalists and artists dismissed in Warsaw alone, the Radio Committee has already found work for 50, and the other cases are being dealt with. Of the dismissed journalists and artists from outside Warsaw, almost all of them have found work. J. Urban pointed out that over half of the dismissed journalists had indeed not performed their job of journalist, producer, and so on, but had merely remained on the payroll.

J. Urban said that AFP information about a purge in higher education like the one in the Radio Committee is also false, and gave a series of details confirming his stance. Only about 3,000 educational employees have been dismissed, almost all of them assistants who did not get their doctor's degree in time and entertain no hope for scholarly development. The press spokesman was asked to comment further on current church-state relations. He said that if Western journalists do not want to make mistakes in assessing church-state relations in Poland, he advised them to assess these relations more calmly. The Western press had been reporting recently that there is a crisis in these relations.

I have had more than one opportunity to say here that there is no such crisis, the spokesman stressed. Yet everything happening in Poland concerning the church is construed by the Western press as a crisis symptom. For example, AP has commented extensively on a POLITYKA article by Zenon Rudy and described it as a political event. It also said that Western observers think that this article was written by a "key government adviser." This is not true. This article seemed to me a very interesting presentation of the author's views on church policy and on state policy toward the church. It is odd that such a normal and calm article has been treated as something sensational, as an attack on the church. It would seem that Western journalists, who generally recognize the principle of freedom of the press, believe that any criticism whatsoever of any aspect of church policy is a crime and believe that church topics should be taboo in the Polish press.

Commenting on the 26 September meeting of the Joint Government-Episcopate Commission and also on the meeting on the same day between Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, ZSL National Committee chairman, and Primate Jozef Glemp, the spokesman said: There are many such contacts and forums of discussion. The communique from the commission meeting informs us about the meeting, but I can add that it lasted 4 hours and that, as usual, many topical and sometimes troublesome issues were discussed. It is chiefly the government side that presented these troublesome issues. The government side regarded this meeting as useful, in other words it regarded the meeting as the kind of meeting that will bear fruit in church-state relations.

Deputy Premier Malinowski paid a visit to the primate. This meeting lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. Deputy Premier Malinowski told me that the talk was to the point and that the climate surrounding it was very positive. In the deputy Premier's opinion, there was a consensus of views and a mutual understanding of the interests of each side. Deputy Premier Malinowski informed the primate extensively about the situation in Polish agriculture and spoke about the government's activities in this sector. He spoke above all about the new positive signs that are emerging in Polish agriculture. He included among these the fact that the food market is much better than it was 1 or 2 years ago and that the basic food needs of Poles are being met. Probably for the first time in the history of People's Poland, the number of young people working in rural areas, in agriculture, has risen, which may be a sign that young people's flight from rural areas has been halted, this trend having been very harmful for agriculture. The structure of agriculture is beginning to improve, in other words the number of economically healthy farms is clearly increasing. All this, plus the quite good harvests, presents good prospects, and most of these results stem from our agricultural policy in general and also from current features of this agricultural policy such as the constitutional declaration about the permanence of family-run farms and the consistent implementation of the agricultural and food industry development program. The tasks that accompany this program are also being performed on time. There are also favorable changes in industry and in the work of industry related to agriculture.

J. Urban continued that the church's idea of supporting agriculture with foreign currency reserves is one of the features designed to enrich the agricultural program in the future. During the talks between the deputy premier and the primate, the activity of the government-church team working on this problem was discussed and on the deputy premier's recommendation, a joint decision was made to accelerate work since the team has only been meeting once a month so far. The team will shortly be presented with a draft law on endowments prepared by the Ministry of Justice. I beg you to understand, J. Urban said, that this draft law does not concern endowments for agriculture and for the church, but is a draft law reintroducing endowments, which were eliminated in Poland 30 years ago. The team will be able to discuss this draft and comment on it. Becoming acquainted with this draft will enable the team to commence work on a draft law on the actual endowment.

The importance of honest joint activity between the church and the state for the sake of national accord and for the sake of great reforms was also discussed J. Urban said. Joint interest in broadening state-church cooperation and in narrowing disputes and conflicts was confirmed. What are these conflicts and disputes? The ones about which I have been asked at numerous conferences preceding this one.

ABC television has asked me about the government's stance toward the practice of displaying religious emblems, crosses to be exact, inside schools and other state institutions. Our state is secular in nature, and according to the law of 14 July 1961, state schools are also secular. A division between state and church and between religious beliefs and state beliefs exists on the strength of the Constitution. It is in the interests of the whole of society and also in the interests of the church to respect this principle because this principle is the basis for religious freedom and religious tolerance. The freedom of the church in Poland is enormous, and the Church's sphere of activity is broad. There are many institutions active which the church has created or which it sponsors, such as Catholic schools and colleges. There are about 50 Catholic periodicals, the radio broadcasts masses every week, and probably more churches are now being built in Poland than ever before in our history. The principles behind the division between church and state imply that religious symbols may not appear inside state institutions. These principles should not be unknown to the American television station that has asked me about this matter, because as far as I know it is also forbidden in the United States to display crosses inside state schools and institutions. It is the same in France, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Finland, Great Britain, and the FRG. There are countries where the division between church and state does not apply, such as in Iran, or countries where issues concerning religious emblems are controlled by a concordat, as in Italy and Spain.

In Poland, J. Urban continued, the division between church and the state, the state being of a secular nature, is recognized and respected by the church. This is after all a constitutional principle, so it must be universally respected. Even so there are cases harmful to the church whereby attempts are made to break this principle. These attempts are part of the aim to clericalize public life. The government does not want a war centered on crosses in schools and does not want any discord or conflicts with the church at all, but nevertheless the government will firmly oppose attempts to clericalize the state.

Information has appeared in the Western press that the government has agreed to the display of crosses inside state institutions, in schools to be exact. This information is false.

The stance I am presenting is not only justified by legal and constitutional interests, J. Urban said. Religious beliefs are the private matter of citizens. Every Pole may freely manifest his religious feelings, and display religious symbols in his home or carry them. There are numerous places of worship where a cross is in its place. For example, no one goes inside a place of worship to hang up a portrait of Marx or Darwin. Tact and the principle of cultural coexistence should be in force. The boisterous propagation of religious convictions is harmful and also harms the principles of tolerance. Children of nonbelievers go to schools as well as children recognizing other faiths than the Catholic faith in which, for instance, the cross may have a different shape. One's own emblems should not be imposed on anyone in state institutions, not even on minorities. This is demanded by the principle of religious tolerance which the church reflects, for example, in its conciliar documents. The church itself reaps advantages from the tolerance which is prevalent in Poland.

By supporting the growth of clericalism and intolerance, the church would therefore be undermining the foundations of its own functioning and development. The government desires good relations with the church. Nevertheless, the government demands that the prerogatives and powers of state and church institutions be placed in their proper borders, and demands that the identity of the state and of the church be respected, not blurred. Respecting these separate identities is a platform for cooperation. It is for this very reason that we desire good relations with the church and that we wish to preserve both the identity of the state and of the church. We do not wish to erase the differences that exist. Appropriate religious symbols should be displayed only in places assigned or approved for this purpose in such a way that they do not harm the identity of the secular state. In the government's opinion, the state and the church should not widen areas of potential conflict, but narrow them. Crosses inside schools is already a potential area of conflict, even if attempts to display them up are not numerous. Some parents want crosses, other do not, some priests want crosses to be displayed inside schools, the state educational authorities oppose this -- so there is a real area for conflicts and disputes. We believe no one needs such areas and they should not be created.

The last question concerned places other than schools where there are already religious symbols. There are a great number of crosses in public places in Poland, J. Urban said. This is normal and traditional, for streets, squares, roads, and so on are after all public places. But the government, J. Urban repeated, does not want any "war centered on crosses." But it must meet attempts to clericalize state institutions with firmness and with a serious attitude.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS FACTORY CELEBRATION 3 OCT

LD032259 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Oct -- Workers of the Warynski Excavator Factory, which is the fifth excavator manufacturer in Europe, celebrated the 150th anniversary of their plant's activity here today. The factory has turned out 33,000 excavators in postwar Poland. The ceremony to mark the anniversary was attended by the president of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski and PUWP CC Political Bureau member and First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Marian Wozniak.

Addressing the workers, Professor Jablonski said in a reference to his recent visit to the United Nations in New York:

"From the foreign perspective, one can see better the marked progress made by our country, owing to everyday efforts of the working people, and the worker crews in particular. It is them who take the credit for a change for the better of the attitudes to Poland on the international arena."

Mr. Jablonski noted that at the present U.N. General Assembly session only four speakers had attacked Poland, while 77 delegations had congratulated him after hearing his address to the world body.

Henryk Jablonski also added that he had appeared in the U.N. forum primarily as a representative of the Polish working class.

SECOND TV CHANNEL TO RETURN IN NEW YEAR

LD010843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] After a break lasting 3 months, the second TV program will be partially restored on 1 October. The assumptions on it, the interdependence between the two programs, and program matters were discussed with a PAP journalist by chairman of the Radio & Television Committee Miroslaw Wojciechowski.

He said that the break in transmission of the second program has made it possible to partly restore program resources and to carry out the necessary overhaul of technical equipment. The program is to be deeply based on cultural matters. It will create an opportunity for viewers to participate in the cultural life of the country. It will also be based to a considerable degree on the creative possibilities of local centers, which so far have been tapped only to a very insignificant degree.

According to the assumptions, the second program should deepen and supplement what is offered on the first program. In addition it should provide some kind of alternative. Referring to the full resumption of transmissions, Wojciechowski said the new year will be the latest date, but it could be a few days earlier.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS PRC POLICIES

AU040847 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1-2 Oct 83 p 6

[Andrzej Usiecki article: "The Time for Revision and Reform"]

[Text] After the stormy so-called cultural revolution weakened the state structures that had existed before it and created havoc in the party, the PRC, which celebrates the 34th anniversary of its proclamation on 1 October, embarked on a road paved with the fundamental changes which had been mapped out by the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

This was, therefore, followed by a period of reform in management and planning in China, and the struggle to increase production and the pace of economic development continues. This process is taking place at a time when there is a broad exchange of people holding positions in the party, the administration, and the economy. According to reports from Beijing, cadre reshuffles within the party alone affect 2-3 million functionaries at various levels. The style of party work has at the same time been subject to a fundamental revision and this has been displayed in the course and the resolutions adopted by the party's 10th Central Committee Plenum, which was dedicated to ideological matters.

The internal reforms implemented brought definite and visible results gradually although consistently. In 1982 China reached an important level of economic development, which amounted to 7.9 percent growth, despite the still noticeable shortage of skilled workers and the need to retrench from investments planned beforehand with a view to future development. Two-thirds of the members of its legislative bodies were changed and many representatives of the working intelligentsia were, for instance, elected to the PRC parliament. Observers believe the PRC has embarked on a difficult road to create the principles of a comprehensive development, which has put priority on making up for its shortcomings in energy, transportation, and exploiting its own resources.

Basic changes are also taking place in the PRC'S relations with other countries. In keeping with the resolutions of the party congress, China's foreign policy has recently become more pragmatic, realistic, and sensible, as well as favorable to maintaining good relations with socialist and developing countries without foregoing the beneficial cooperation it enjoys with the highly developed countries of the West, such as Japan and the members of the EEC.

As far as its relations with the United States are concerned, China is characterized by a desire to tighten its existing cooperation, especially and above all its economic and scientific-technological cooperation, while stressing the PRC'S negative position concerning U.S. policy on Taiwan.

Of great importance are the signs that confirm a change in China's foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and the increased efforts Beijing is making to treat these relations more realistically. An event of particular significance seems to be the continuation of the bilateral talks between the USSR and the PRC, as well as and above all the recent official visit of Mikhail Kapic, vice minister for foreign affairs, as a Soviet representative to Beijing to mark the first official visit in 20 years. The third round of Sino-Soviet talks was also announced and this can be regarded as an exceptionally good sign. There has on the other hand been no change in the PRC'S position on matters that are the source of basic controversies in the USSR, namely, Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, the Kampuchea situation, and the border issue.

There has instead been a good development in Soviet-Chinese economic relations. A 76 percent growth in trade turnover was noted in 1982. The so-called border territory exchange was renewed, scientific, cultural, and sports contacts were intensified, and a student exchange program was resumed. The easing of the pitch of the PRC'S propaganda on the USSR is obvious and observers have recently noticed the PRC'S more rational position in its appraisal of the tragic incident involving the South Korean airliner.

The PRC'S economic relations with other socialist countries have not, in principle, undergone any important changes. Yugoslavia, Romania, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still occupy the most important positions among China's traditional trade partners. A certain intensification in its contacts with Hungary and the GDR has been observed and one can also speak of progress in the development of its bilateral relations with Poland.

The mutual turnover between Poland and the PRC is equal to 403 million Swiss francs, while this year this sum has been exceeded by a further 166 million Swiss francs. We receive market commodities like, among other things, tea, office stationery, and teaching aids from China, as well as meat on credit. The structure of these trade contacts may not be extremely comprehensive (since it lacks industrial goods) but we can expect to start cooperating in the coal industry. Further scientific and technological contacts are being initially considered irrespective of the developing cooperation in the fields of culture, sports, and other areas. However, the process of establishing trade contacts with the PRC is still progressing very gradually.

In the political sphere, Poland and the PRC have different views on certain international issues such as, for example, disarmament matters when China demands that the military potential of the superpowers should first be reduced so that it can itself then take part in this process later. Warsaw and Beijing also have different views on the so-called German issue.

On the other hand, we must remember that Chinese politicians have often stressed People's Poland's right to independently resolve its internal problems, among others, in the Human Rights Commission, and that Beijing took a negative position on U.S. economic restrictions. We can therefore hope that the foreign policy pursued by the PRC will be further guided by the principles of moderation and consideration.

CEAUSESCU OPENS INTERNATIONAL FAIR 5 OCT

AU051008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, inaugurated the ninth Bucharest International Fair [TIB '83] in the morning of October 5. This general economic and commercial manifestation, held under the slogan "Trade - Cooperation - Development" gathers, at this edition, more than 1,000 producer and exporter firms from Romania and 30 other countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, the two Americas and Australia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Premier Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership saw round the pavilions of the participating countries, cordially conversed with the exhibitors.

TIB '83 will be open until October 13.

PREMIER TO VISIT JORDAN 'FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER'

AU011357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0703 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in the first half of October this year, upon the invitation of the prime minister of that country, Mudar Badran.

ANDREI MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

AU041950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES. 4/10/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, head of the Romanian delegation to the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, had separate interviews, in New York, with the foreign ministers of Italy, Japan, Great Britain, West Germany, Turkey, France, Iraq, Guyana and Iran. The talks referred to the further development of bilateral relations, to the amplification of economic relations in particular, as well as to questions of the international situation on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

DOBRESCU MEETS CAMEROON PARTY DELEGATION

AU042057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/10/1983 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on October 4 with a delegation of the Cameroon National Union (UNC) led by Thomas Ebongalame, secretary of the Central Committee of the UNC, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between the presidents of Romania and the Republic of Cameroon. Information was exchanged on the occasion on the main preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Cameroon National Union, and the wish was expressed to develop, diversify and deepen the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, for their benefit, for the benefit of peace and cooperation worldwide. Opinions were also exchanged on major questions of the present-day international life.

OPREA, COCIRLA RECEIVE SERBIAN DELEGATION

AU042107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/10/1983 -- On the invitation of the Romanian Government, a delegation led by Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, arrived in Bucharest on October 4 for a visit to Romania.

The same day, Branislav Ikonic conducted talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorge Oprea, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia and to their ascending course, in keeping with the summit agreements. Starting from the common wish as well as from the possibilities offered by the economies of the two neighbour and friendly countries, new domains were surveyed to amplify the cooperation in and specialization of production, intensify the technical and scientific collaboration, expand the commercial exchanges between Romania and Yugoslavia, and in that framework between this country and the SR of Serbia, to their mutual advantage. Gheorge Oprea gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. The guest delegation also conducted talks with Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power.

OLTEANU SPEAKS AT 1 OCT MEETING IN PYONGYANG

SK030330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Speech by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of national defense, at a soldiers meeting of the DPRK Ministry of Armed Forces held on 1 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I, first of all, express the most sincere thanks to the DPRK Ministry of Armed Forces for giving our delegation, which is visiting the DPRK, an opportunity to participate in this meeting of friendship. Availing myself of this opportunity and on behalf of our Romanian soldiers, I send warm, comradely, and most splendid greetings and wishes to the comrades attending this meeting and the soldiers of the KPA. We were deeply touched by your warm and hospitable welcoming of our delegation from the moment when we arrived in your country. This becomes the clear manifestation of the consolidated friendship between the Korean and Romanian peoples. I want to tell the Korean comrades that the Romanian workers and soldiers maintain high respect for and warm and friendly sentiments toward the Korean workers and soldiers.

The relations of close cooperation and mutual aid were forged between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK and have developed. The meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK, were of decisive significance in strengthening and deepening friendship between our two peoples. The Romanian people are well aware of the tradition of the Korean people's struggle to attain a sacred right to decide the destiny of their beautiful fatherland by themselves. The heroic exploits achieved by the Korean people in fighting against the imperialist aggressors during the period of the fatherland liberation war from 1950 to 1953 made the history of their fatherland shine and showed in the modern history a vivid example that no force can break the resolve of a people which fears no sacrifice in order to create a free future in accordance with its aspirations and vital interests.

Under the tested leadership of the WPK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the past 35 years since the DPRK was founded, the Korean people have possessed an industry developing at a high rate, an agriculture constantly being modernized, and a constantly flourishing and developing science and national art, and they have achieved distinguished successes in building a socialist state where the living standards of the population are rising with each passing day.

As your true friends, we sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, which opened a new prospect toward your country's socialist construction.

The social and economic development of the DPRK is contributing to strengthening the KPA, which is enhancing the country's defense power and protecting and safeguarding with alertness and resoluteness the socialist gains and the peaceful labor of the talented and industrious Korean people.

As a result of waging a vigorous struggle since they achieved the country's liberation in August 1944, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Romanian people have changed our country into a constantly advancing industrial and agricultural country. As a result of the realization of the RCP's policy on achieving socialist industrialization, Romanian industry has been equipped with high technology and mechanical equipment. Today's Romanian industry is producing 54 times as much as the industrial output in 1938, the year which marked the highest industrial production before World War II. Agriculture, a basic field of the people's economy, has developed rapidly, thus smoothly meeting the demand for the people's food. Based on these successes, the material and cultural welfare of the workers has improved constantly and the living standards of the people have risen. Today, in accordance with the decisions at the 11th party congress and a meeting of the party's representatives, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are waging a vigorous and devoted struggle to realize the basic tasks, contained in the present 5-year plan, on dynamically developing science and technology, pushing ahead with a new agricultural revolution, and improving the quality of labor and living standards.

When these tasks are successfully achieved, our country will change from a developing into a middle-class developed country. As great change has taken place in Romania, our socialist army has also been enhanced. Today, the Romanian Army, which is endlessly faithful to our party and people, is powerfully advancing as an army, equipped with high military technology and weapons, which is able to protect and defend the socialist construction of the country and the future of communism.

Proceeding from responsibility in the very strained current international situation for the destiny of our motherland, our party and state have paid a lot of attention to the question of strengthening the country's defense power. As a result of this, conditions in which the citizens can fight with guns in hand to defend the country's socialist construction, independence, and self-reliance have been provided. Paying deep attention to creating an atmosphere of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the world, the Socialist Republic of Romania is actively participating in international (?life) in order to resolve the complicated problems of the present era in an impartial way. Priority in the external activities of Romania is given to strengthening and developing friendly relations with the socialist countries. The RCP believes that unity and cohesion among the socialist nations should be enhanced for the overall cause of socialism and for peace and cooperation on the earth.

Simultaneously, Romania is making invariable efforts to strengthen cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries. Romania also has relations with the developed capitalist countries and other countries in the world on the basis of the principles of peace and mutual coexistence, irrespective of social systems. Romania is developing ties with other countries on the basis of the principles of complete equality, respect for national independence and self-reliance, noninterference in internal affairs, reciprocity, the rejection of threat and of the use of power.

Romania considers it to be the main point of the present era to preserve peace, the most precious wealth of mankind. For this, our country demands an end to the arms race, disarmament, and, especially, the removal of nuclear weapons. It also demands that medium-range missiles not be deployed in Europe and the existing nuclear weapons be withdrawn or destroyed, and it is conducting energetic activities to this end.

We hold that, to maintain world peace and ensure cooperation in the international arena, all disputes between states should be solved only by peaceful means and through negotiations.

Friendly and cooperative relations and firm solidarity between our Romanian people and the Korean people were forged and have developed in the common struggle to oppose rule and oppression by outside forces and to enjoy national independence, freedom, advancement, and happier lives.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has noted: Relations between our two countries and peoples are consolidated and are based on each other's deep trust, equality, and mutual respect, and respect for national independence. Constantly developing these relations is an important contribution to socialism, the progress of the world, and the cause of peace.

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, has taught: Korea and Romania -- both socialist countries -- forged firm friendship on the basis of the principles of independence and international solidarity. These traditional friendly and cooperative relations are being strengthened and developed with each passing day through the common struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

The agreement on the basic directions of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between our two countries and other documents, which were signed when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited the DPRK in April 1982, were an important turn in elevating cooperative ties between Romania and Korea onto a higher stage.

Our two countries' economic potential, which increases continuously, is providing favorable conditions for diversifying and expanding Romanian-Korean cooperative relations in each sector and trade ties on the basis of the agreement on friendship and cooperation signed in 1975.

The Romanian working people with sentiments of militant and revolutionary solidarity have consistently supported and will support in the future, too, the fraternal Korean people's just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without any foreign interference.

We actively support the cause of the fraternal Korean people and sincerely hope for the fulfillment of the lawful aspirations of the Korean nation to live in a free and prospering reunified fatherland.

Relations between the Romanian Army and the Korean People's Army [KPA] are constantly deepening and developing on the basis of consolidated friendship between our two parties and peoples. The work of exchanging various levels of military delegations and mutual cooperation and the exchange of experience in specialized fields are playing an important role in strengthening friendship, in increasing mutual understanding, and developing Romanian-Korean relations in the military sector. We are convinced that our military delegation's visit will contribute to deepening and expanding friendly relations between the Romanian Army and the KPA.

In conclusion, in the name of the Romanian soldiers, I sincerely wish the comrades here and the soldiers of the KPA new success in political work and combat training.

Long live the DPRK!

Long live the WPK led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the KPA!

Long live the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, peoples, and armies!

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040833 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 83 p 5

[Greetings message sent by Romanian President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, PRC President Li Xiannian, and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on PRC National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee,

To Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president,

To Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, Beijing

On the 34th anniversary of the PRC proclamation, we extend to you, the CPC, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people warmest congratulations on behalf of the RCP, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

The proclamation of the PRC marked a turning point in the millenia-old history of the Chinese people, namely the triumph of their prolonged, heroic, and self-denying struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party, against imperialism and domestic reaction and for national and social liberation.

Showing a highly creative spirit and having made ceaseless self-denying efforts in the years of the people's power, the Chinese people have attained outstanding successes in the socialist revolution and construction and in increasingly asserting the PRC at the international level. The Chinese working people, closely united under CPC leadership, are currently working to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people new and ever greater victories in the development and flourishing of their socialist fatherland.

We again express satisfaction at the upward course of the lasting relations of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and CPC and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC. Our meetings, which concluded with very fruitful results for expanding and intensifying Romanian-Chinese cooperation and exchanges in all fields, have made a decisive contribution to the upward evolution of our relations.

We are convinced that the comprehensive friendship and cooperation between our parties and states will continue to strengthen and develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, independence, international cooperation, peace and security in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

NEW PASCU BOOK DEFENDS HOLD ON TRANSYLVANIA

AU011440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1234 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- The "Dacia" publishing House of Cluj-Napoca brought out the bilingual edition, in Romanian and German versions, of Stefan Pascu's book "Ce Este Transilvania?-Was Ist Siebenbuergen?" ("What Is Transylvania?"). Based on comprehensive documentation, the author offers a sweeping survey of Transylvania's place in the history of the Romanian people.

Making an incursion into the ancient history of Transylvania, Academician Stefan Pascu proves the old settlement in these territories of the ancestors of Romanians nowadays, the continuity of their civilization as well as the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people. He reaches the conclusion that "the Romanian people and the Romanian language came into being throughout the Carpathian-Danubian pontic area" and that by the 7th-3th [as received] centuries this process "had been completed in broad outlines, even though the process of consolidation of the Romanian ethnicon, language and culture still happened to witness isolated, marginal instances of delay". In this context, the Romanian civilization over the 3th-3th [as received] centuries, known as the "Dridu Culture", represented the direct continuation of the previous one, "the unitary creation of the Romanian people throughout the territory inhabited by them".

The book highlights the process of political organization in Transylvania, recalling the existence of political formations also mentioned in the Latin. Magyar chronicles of the period. [as received] Such political formations lay at the basis of the Transylvanian Voivodship, a political and social institution which the author assesses to have been specific only of this territory "within the feudal Magyar kingdom" in which it had been included by force. This marked autonomy, Academician Stefan Pascu shows, was part of the social and political circumstances of that period, similar to those in the other two Romanian lands (Moldavia and Walachia). "All three lands were inhabited by a homogenous ethnical population, the Romanian population, almost total in Moldavia and Walachia, and in absolute majority in Transylvania", the author points out.

Among the various aspects approached in this study, mention should be made especially of the Romanian epopee of the 15th century when, owing to the skillfulness of their rulers and their courage, and to the sacrifice of their lives, the Romanian people halted the Ottoman expansion over Europe. Iancu of Hunedoara played a polarizing role in the fight for independence waged by Transylvania under the rule of this descendant of a Romanian-stock family who achieved a close unity between the three Romanian lands.

The book dwells at large on the great achievement of Prince Michael the Brave, i.e., the first union under a single rule of the three Romanian lands (in 1600), which the author considers to be "the first accomplishment of political and administrative unity of the territories inhabited by the Romanians". The important social movements in Transylvania with the participation, alongside the Romanians, of the Magyars, Szecklers and Germans, the national movement of the inhabitants of this Romanian territory crowned with success by the great union in 1918. Referring to the deep-going significance of this event, whose celebration this year marks the 65th anniversary of the formation of the unitary Romanian national state, the author points out:

"Transylvania's population decided the unconditional union of Transylvania with Romania, unbiased by whatsoever pressures or interferences from the outside. Transylvania's union with Romania on December 1, 1913, a natural outcome of the unanimous efforts of the whole people, was welcomed by the Szecklers, Germans and Swabians, alike, who expressed their adherence to this act in representative meetings, in which they also voiced their wish to participate in the further progress of their common fatherland. Fully integrated into the life of the Romanian state, Transylvania witnessed a steadily ascending course over the years to come, the formation of the unitary Romanian national state providing prerequisites for "the osmosis of the Romanian culture in all the provinces, the development of spiritual creation and the enrichment of the national and world patrimony with valuable works".

CEAUSESCU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SEKOU TOURE

AU021838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1983 -- On the national day of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to the secretary-general of the Parti Democratique de Guinee, the president of that country, Ahmed Sekou Toure, whereby wishes of new successes in the economic and social development and the conviction that the extant relations of friendship and close collaboration will deepen and diversify ever more to the benefit of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, of the policy of peace, national independence and understanding in the world are expressed.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO MALTA PRESIDENT

AU011901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] La Valletta AGERPRES 01/10/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Agatha Barbara of Malta, occasioned in La Valletta by the call paid on Malta's head of state by the Romanian ambassador to that country, Ion Constantinescu, who presented his credentials. During the talks the sides exchanged views on the Romanian-Maltese relations. President Agatha Barbara laid stress on the special contribution made by Romania to the setting of a climate of peace and detente throughout the world.

PRESIDENT SPILJAK CONCLUDES UN SESSION WORK

Departs New York

LD040916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2305 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] New York, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, who led the Yugoslav delegation at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, left New York tonight. The president of the SFRY Presidency took part in the meetings of heads of state and government held while the General Assembly was in session, the initiative for which had been given by the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. At the New York airport, Mika Spiljak was seen off by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's standing representative in the United Nations; Budimir Loncar, SFRY Ambassador in Washington; and other individuals.

Arrives in Belgrade

LD041535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG) -- The very difficult international situation can only be improved in accordance with the principles advocated by the nonaligned countries, stated President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak today (Tuesday) on returning from the UN General Assembly session.

In a press conference at Belgrade Airport, Spiljak underscored that the policy and principles of nonalignment had figured prominently at the session. These principles were invoked also by statesmen whose countries are not members of the movement of nonalignment, he added. Spiljak said that an 'open dialogue' was being conducted by all participating countries at the session and that their unanimous desire was to bring confrontations to an end and start a process of agreement-making. The meeting of twenty or so heads of state or government which took place at UN Headquarters at the initiative of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries and the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the movement, showed that dialogue is possible even under present circumstances, said Spiljak. He said that many statesmen had cited the results of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as an example of the possibility of making progress toward accord and building further dialogue on disarmament.

During his 8-day stay at the UN Headquarters, Spiljak met 18 heads of state or government, whereas Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov had over 30 meetings with foreign ministers.

LEVEL OF U.S.-USSR RELATIONS TERMED CRITICAL

LD302037 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 30 Sep 83

["Bush Explains His Statement," by Borivoje Lalic]

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the continuation of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on disarmament in Geneva, the White House announced today (Friday) that its position remains unchanged and that it will commence the deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of the year if in the meantime an agreement is not reached on the reduction of their number on both sides. The position was also confirmed during President Reagan's meeting with British Premier Margaret Thatcher last night (Thursday).

In the meantime, spokesmen for the White House and U.S. Vice-President Bush's cabinet gave the press an 'explanation' regarding the U.S. vice-president's statement made two days ago when he said that British and French missiles could be counted in nuclear weapons. The 'explanation' states that an eventual calculation of French and British missiles in order to establish a balance is completely out of the question in the current negotiations in Geneva. It could eventually be considered in subsequent phases of negotiations between the two superpowers.

The statement, despite certain 'rectifications' refers to the fact that all doors are not closed and that the British and French missiles which continue to represent a stumbling block at the negotiations could be included in the count of nuclear warheads on both sides.

Observers here, however, consider that in the meantime, the current strained relations between the two powers which have reached crisis dimensions cannot but reflect on the deterioration of the overall international situation, in particular at present when there are a considerable number of crisis areas in the world, and some of them such as the Middle East and Central American can become even more dangerous, with greater and more direct confrontations of the interests of the two great powers.

DOLANC, ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSS INTERNAL SECURITY

LD301815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, Sep 30 (TANJUG) -- Relations between the People's Republic of China and Yugoslavia are very good, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out during his meeting this evening (Friday) with Stane Dolanc, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for home affairs. Leading a Yugoslav delegation, Dolanc is now on an official visit to China's ministries of Public and State Security.

The Chinese Government would like to see bilateral cooperation further develop, particularly cooperation between the two countries' services of internal affairs, Premier Zhao said. We have met with problems unknown to us in our policy of opening to the world, he added.

Their meeting took place at a great reception in the Palace of the All-Chinese People's Congress on the eve of China's greatest national holiday tomorrow, the proclamation of the republic. On that occasion, Dolanc transmitted cordial greetings from the Yugoslav Government and its premier, Milka Planinc, to Zhao Ziyang who greeted in return.

STAMBOLI-LED DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

For Belgrade TANJUG coverage of a visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, led by Ivan Stambolic, including a meeting with Viktor Grishin on 3 October, see the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BORDER MEETING HELD WITH BULGARIA 2 OCTOBER

LD021702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Strumica, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- In Strumica, the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a border meeting of the population of the Bulgarian town of Petrich and of Strumica was held on Sunday. [word indistinct] programme of entertainment, presented to about 20,000 citizens of the two countries, was performed in the (Goce Delcev) city square.

BORBA COMMENTS ON BULGARIAN 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV ACTS'

AU281433 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Zoran Madzuka commentary: "Bulgariyada"]

[Excerpts] In the Bulgarian case, in all those frequent, consistently repeated anti-Yugoslav acts, a peculiar collection of nonsense is persistently and constantly used.

"Bulgariyada": This is the title of Venko Markovski's composition; this is the title of a book which has been exhibited for the third time at the same fair and which, after a Yugoslav protest, was withdrawn from the stand and then almost immediately returned.... "The self-managing leader exterminates communists and the people, he carries out a genocide; whom did he learn this from, from Hitler and Himmler.... Let this standard-bearer of Anti-Sovietism be damned for all times." This is the way Venko Markovski is settling accounts with Yugoslavia in an uninterrupted series of attempts to insult Josip Broz Tito.

A little bit more about the author, Venko Markovski: A man who first served a legally given sentence for his activities against Yugoslavia and who then emigrated to neighboring Bulgaria; a man who afterwards, whenever the anti-Yugoslav campaign in Bulgaria intensified, regularly obtained a certain place and role in it. The person himself need not be important; what is important is the attitude of the highest Bulgarian state and political organs toward this Cominformist emigre, who, you see, is making what is called a brilliant career in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian State Council has awarded this same Markovski the highest decoration of the country, the Order of the Hero; this award was presented after he was elected a member of the Assembly -- again because of the well-known activities, anti-Yugoslav ones, of course -- and after he was given, probably for the same reason, the highest Bulgarian cultural awards.

Such a thing is probably possible only in the case of Bulgaria. It is certainly a peculiar trait of Bulgaria that it awards the Order of the Hero to a national traitor of another country, forgetting that there have been many such kinds of "heroism" in Bulgaria and that here, in these Yugoslav regions, we remember them too well from the past.

In the Bulgarian case, in this endless quarrel with the comprehension and acceptance of reality -- as we have often stressed -- in this very long and aggressive progress along a one-way street without exit, one tends toward very definite aims, and all those who are accorded the role of attacking Yugoslavia are publicly encouraged to persevere in what contrasts with the ways which are otherwise officially proclaimed in Sofia. It contrasts with the officially proclaimed readiness to discuss soberly and frankly all the disputed questions in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, and Hero of Socialist Labor Venko Markovski and his "Bulgariyada" confirm now, as often in the past, that there is a difference between the words and the deeds of our neighbors -- drastic difference.

CROATIAN COUNCIL PRESIDENT ON ECONOMY, CADRES

LDO42301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Zagreb, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Unlike last year, this year the Croatian economy has succeeded in meeting most of its obligation to foreign countries from its own resources. This year's repayments amount to between \$950 million and \$970 million.

This was stated by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, in reply to Zagreb TV correspondents' questions in tonight's feature "In Focus," devoted to domestic affairs.

Asked if such large debt repayments would disrupt the work of the economy by reducing the possibility of importing reproduction materials, Ante Markovic said that there was no easy answer to this question. One thing was certain, and that was that if the export of crude oil and wheat had not been approved, all the banks in the Republic of Croatia would remain blocked right to the end of the year, which would halt production and life. Asked if energy difficulties in the country were the consequence of the export of crude oil, Markovic said that the real causes of the difficulties were to be found in the decision to import 2 million tonnes less crude oil than planned in the country's energy estimates, in the hydroelectric power plants' empty accumulation lakes, and in the difficulties experienced in the work of the Krsko nuclear power station.

Asked if the right people were occupying the right places in the economy, Markovic said that the more deeply one went into individual areas the more one experienced cadre problems. Some of the cadres do not understand tasks, are not equal to them, or are complacent, and there are also those who have never had a chance to learn what they should be doing and how. It appears now that the long-term cadre policy has not been conducted in an adequate manner and serious cadre changes will consequently have to be made. We need capable, young, industrious experts and social workers who will approach their work with enthusiasm and be ready to take a risk. It is better that they should do their work and make mistakes than that their only mistake is that they do not work, Markovic said.

Speaking about the preparations for the realization of the long-term stabilization program Ante Markovic said that numerous questions were still left unsolved. These were economic relations with foreign countries, the liquidity of the dinar, the policy on prices, and so forth. As far as prices are concerned, Ante Markovic said that one thing was certain: It is no use trying to keep them down and control them administratively. We must little by little free the process of direct agreement-making between organizations and the activity of economic laws.

SEPTEMBER PRICE INCREASES EXCEED 7 PERCENT

AU041942 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The price of industrial products increased in September 6.2 percent in relation to August. This is 34.3 percent more than last September. The increase of the retail prices in September as compared with August was 7.6 percent. The increase over last September amounts to almost 43 percent. The cost of living increased last month 6.7 percent as compared with August. This is an increase of 34.5 percent in the cost of living since September 1982.

YUGOSLAV-PRC TRADE BELOW EXPECTATIONS

AU272124 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 83 p 3

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Yugoslav-PRC trade in the 8 months of this year has remained at more or less the same level as in the same period last year. Exports reached about \$23 million and imports from the PRC about \$14 million. Such -- one could call them minimal -- results are considerably below those expected at the beginning of this year, so discussions held at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy yesterday dealt with what can be done during the last several months in order to further and expand business between the two countries.

It was said that according to the signed contracts the most dynamic trade is expected at the end of this year and that commodity trade will be somewhat more successful than the results so far indicate. If negotiations on PRC deliveries of oil and coking coal are successful, trade in both directions may be expected to reach \$150 million. According to the present situation, this assessment seems to be too optimistic.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU291839 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Sep 83 p 8

[E. Demirovic and F. Nikocec report on a session of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists in Sarajevo on 23 Sep]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 29 Sep -- It is necessary to embark on an ideological struggle without hesitation, more concretely and more definitely, to realize the strategic orientation of the LC Congress, the economic stabilization program, and the decisions of the LCY Central Committee. Support for the policy of economic stabilization can no longer be only principled, but concrete, and must be implemented in practice with full responsibility. The views being heard that it is first necessary to create the conditions and only then to begin implementing stabilization cannot be supported. Our economic situation calls for action without rest, while self-critically perceiving our own mistakes and weaknesses, and removing them along the way.

The results achieved in economic operations in the past year and the estimates of the professional institutions confirm that with a greater involvement of the subjective forces of the society, particularly of the League of Communists, it is possible in the period to the end of the year to achieve a turning point in positively changing the direction of the situation on many points of social reproduction. This calls for unity in ideological and political action, intensification of responsibility, and a differentiation in the League of Communists. Those who are unable to follow the course of the ideological struggle in the LC will have to leave its ranks.

Urgent Changes

These are the basic points made at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, at which conclusions were adopted on the tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the struggle to increase production and productivity of labor. The introductory speech was made by Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Hamdija Pozderac presided.

The situation in production, exports, and carrying out obligations toward the foreign countries in Bosnia-Herzegovina is more favorable on the whole than in the country. In the first 8 months of this year, industrial production in Bosnia-Herzegovina increased 3 percent compared to the same period last year, and it was above the national average. An increase in production was achieved in 21 industrial branches. However, 12 industrial branches noted a drop in production.

In the 8 months of this year, the overall commodity exchange with foreign countries was 6.3 percent smaller than planned in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to the hard currency area 2.5 percent smaller. Good exports were 4 percent higher than last year, and to the hard currency area 20.1 percent higher. Imports were smaller by 14 percent, and from the hard currency area even as much as 15.3 percent. The deficit in commodity exchange with foreign countries was reduced 68.2 percent, while the coverage of imports by exports was increased from 57 percent to 80.8 percent in the convertible area compared to the same period last year.

Gojko Ubiparip spoke about the sources of losses in the economy, unemployment problems with 188,000 people looking for jobs, absenteeism (over 15 million lost working days), and about other problems which burden the already difficult economic situation.

Most members of the Presidium and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina spent a part of their annual vacation in the communal and the basic organizations of the LC. From observations and realizations gained at the discussions in the basic organizations of the LC, Ivan Brigic, secretary of the Presidium stressed, it is seen that dissatisfaction among workers and working people is increasing because of an uncontrolled and illegal increase in prices, the creation of artificial shortages, and illegal behavior. However, as was stressed in the discussion, the activities of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina which in the period between two problems held five sessions, several discussions, and working meetings, as well as the activity of the entire party organization in the republic, indicate a resolute struggle for greater production and productivity, for more work, order, and responsibility.

Sepaking about the threat to the standard of living, Augustin Papic warned that in the current situation the difference in the standard of living of workers and farmers is greatly increasing, although workers and farmers are making similar efforts and work similarly.

According to Dragutin Kosovac, the economic situation is very difficult because it is very difficult now to carry out business in the world. There is still recession in Europe, and the economic activity in the oil producing countries is declining, while the developing countries are up to their necks in debts....

Participating in the discussion, Seid Maglajlija pointed to the danger that the personal incomes which are not the result of work can directly attack the stability of economic operations and thus also the standard of living of a large number of workers.

VINKO HAFNER ADDRESSES SLOVENE ASSEMBLY

LD032301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Kocevje Assembly was our first revolutionary national parliament, at which our democratic and free Slovene state, our Socialist Federal Republic of Slovenia of today, was formed. This was created by the irrepressible national liberation struggle of the Slovene working masses under the leadership of the Communist Party united in the "liberation front." Vinko Hafner, president of the assembly of the SR of Slovenia, said this at a festive session of all three chambers of the republican assembly marking the 40th anniversary of the historic Kocevje Assembly of the Slovene people's representatives.

The highest-ranking representatives of the republic, delegations from all the republics and provinces and the federation, as well as participants of the historic Kocevje Assembly, were present at today's festivities in the Ivan Cankar Cultural Center in Ljubljana.

"How can it be possible," Vinko Hafner asked, "that after three decades of successful and stage social development, we have in recent years gotten into such a difficult economic position, one which, like it or not, we must admit to be a serious economic crisis? What are, then, the objective reasons for this, which we have been unable to change by means of conscious conduct. To what extent have our subjective weaknesses and errors contributed to this?"

In connection with this, Vinko Hafner stressed that this must be explained with determination and as justly as possible, since recently a number of not wholly well-intentioned critics have been becoming more and more vociferous, taking advantage of people's dissatisfaction and attempting to lay the blame for all our present difficulties upon exclusively subjective causes, namely a persistently erroneous development policy or incompetence on the part of responsible social and economic factors. Indeed they want to lay the blame for them upon the shoulders of the League of Communists as the leading political force, and in the final analysis upon the shoulders of the self-managing socialist social order and our entire generation that founded and affirmed that system.

The president of the assembly of the SR of Slovenia emphasized that in evaluating our developmental path on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Kocevje Assembly, it should be reiterated that the present and future of the Slovene people and the Slovene working class is constantly, indivisibly linked with the destiny of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, that is, with the destiny of the SFRY.

"We did not join the Yugoslav federation in order to restrict our freedom and independence, but in order to secure it permanently. We must therefore be very sensitive and determined in our opposition to any unitarian and centralist tendency which would attempt to alter the role of the federation or the republics and provinces as defined in the Constitution. At the same time we must persevere in our struggle for a stable and united Yugoslavia, must give our creative cooperation in successfully resolving the contradictions and opposites which arise of necessity in a multinational state community," Vinko Hafner said.

VOJVODINA SAWP VIEWS STABILIZATION DIFFERENCES

AU031935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists and the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina have organized a 2-day conference in Novi Sad on the ideopolitical problems of the implementation of the long-term program of social and economic stabilization and the ideopolitical problems of activities of the public media. Dusan Alimpic, member of the LCY Central Committee, spoke on the first day of the conference on the strategic directions of the stabilization program. Nikola Bulatovic reports on parts of his speech:

Fundamental practical cadre and organizational changes are needed for the implementation of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This is an extensive and delicate job, Dusan Alimpic said. When the conditions for business operations are determined and when everybody realizes this position, serious differences in interests will appear, and different appraisals of the program and different ideological appraisals will follow.

In this respect, Alimpic believes, a very sharp ideological struggle is ahead of us and we have to clear up the views which nourish group property and state property behavior, voluntarist and subjectivist decisionmaking views motivated by the monopolistic position in our unorganized market, and the defense of privileges and positions which have not been achieved through work. The ideological differences which could arise on these foundations, Dusan Alimpic said further, would make the adoption of the long-term stabilization program more difficult and would reduce the efficiency of its implementation.

Unity of views on essential problems, which ought to determine both the nature and the content of the changes, as well as the methods and the means for their realization, is necessary for a consistent implementation of such a big social undertaking.

In the struggle for a further development and strengthening of self-management, we have enough conflicts that to a great extent are developing on the soil of statism at various levels. Therefore, it is no accident that we achieve unity on some problems only with difficulty or slowly, or that this unity is reduced to a dogged struggle of two different tendencies in society: self-management and statism. Nationalism regularly comes into this struggle between self-management and statism. The roots of all the forms and kinds of nationalism need therefore not be looked for exclusively in the legacy and the contradictions of our society, but also in production relations. Dusan Alimpic concluded his speech on the strategic directions of the long-term program of the socioeconomic stabilization.

SAWPY'S DEJANOVIC REVIEWS VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU282058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 83 p 7

[V. Krstanovic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep -- The talks held during the official and friendly visit to the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front were open, direct, and constructive, Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who led a SAWPY delegation at this 3-day meeting, said on his return to Belgrade on Saturday.

The SAWPY delegation was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian party and state, president of the front; Nicolae Giosan, president of the parliament; and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Jovan Dejanovic said that the talks dealt with numerous issues of mutual interest pertaining either to bilateral cooperation or to the sphere of international problems which burden the world today. The talks especially dealt with the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and the common attitude was that everything possible should be done in order to stop the arms race and to stimulate possibilities for continuing disarmament negotiations. The delegation briefed President Ceausescu on the efforts our country is making to implement the decisions of the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi pertaining to these issues.

We also talked about economic cooperation, which is now decreasing, and we agreed that solutions should be sought with a view to stopping this process, Jovan Dejanovic said among other things. We agreed that efforts should be made -- although the world situation, such as protectionism and limited financial flows, and our internal situation are limiting factors -- to find long-term solutions in this field, solutions such as industrial cooperation. Some results and the previous program of cooperation between the two countries' economies show this is possible.

During the talks on cooperation between the SAWPY and the front as political organizations, both sides assessed that there is much need and sufficient reason for more practical contacts in the future. It was agreed that an exchange of study delegations would be useful. The talks especially touched on the exchange of information, and within this framework on the exchange of journalists of the BORBA and the ROMANIA LIBERA papers. The initiative on better protection of the human environment -- the Begej, which is already too polluted, in the first place -- was discussed. Small border traffic was also talked about. The idea on organizing meetings of experts in the field of agriculture with a view to exchanging knowledge was also supported, because it was assessed that scientific achievements in this field have been insufficiently used. Dejanovic noted that cultural and educational cooperation have been stagnating lately and that opportunities to improve the situation in this field will be examined.

DEFENSE EXERCISE OCCURS IN MONTENEGRIN AREAS

LD011258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Titograd, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Since the early hours this morning local communities, factories, and schools in all 20 Montenegrin municipalities have been participating in the final exercise of the traditional republican defense preparation action entitled "United in Defense and Protection," which has taken place annually over the past 6 years. In this year's final exercise the main activities consist in checking the functioning of the system of social self-protection. Under conditions very similar to a war situation, the evacuation of the population and industry is also being practiced.

Participation in the final exercise has been great in all the municipalities. In Titograd over 90,000 working people and citizens are taking part in the exercise. The main "war" is being "waged" in the local communities "19 December" and "Ublic," which have been chosen for the main exercise. Some 13,000 people are taking part in exercises in Rozaj, 10,000 in Kotor, and the situation in other municipalities is similar.

The republican headquarters for the exercise stresses that the mass character of the "United in Defense and Protection" action has been achieved. Efforts must be concentrated now on achieving greater quality. In practice the action has been going on throughout the year so that today's exercise merely represents a kind of strict "exam" of the entire activity. Today will show who has worked well and who badly. The latter will be given another chance to pass the "exam."

In addition to the actual "war" measures and activities, the "United in Defense and Protection" action also involves donating blood, looking after parks and schoolyards, repairing roads, and carrying out other useful work.